Weather
Fair and warmer today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68.2 and the minimum 48.8 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.6 and 47.9.

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A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FRANCE WILL GET FULL REPARATION, SAYS CLEMENCEAU

Premier Gives Assurances To Deputies While Outlining Terms

TO PAY 30 BILLION

Complete Accord Reached On Disputed Questions, He Declares

POINT FOR LABOR

German Representatives Are Not To Attend Workers' Meeting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 14.—Replying to a deputation of members of the French Chamber asking for assurances that the Peace Conference would exact from Germany terms guaranteeing France full reparation and security, the Premier, M. Clemenceau, said that the recent difficulties had been smoothed out; complete accord exists on reparation and the Saar Basin and almost complete accord had been reached on the Franco-German frontier.

The Peace Conference, he said, had provided for Germany's recognition of a debt of £6,000,000,000, France receiving fifty-five percent on reparation obtained, and a neutral Saar State within the French Customs union, while the left bank of the Rhine would be demilitarised with formal guarantees.

Will Exclude Germans

Paris, April 11.—At the plenary session of the Peace Conference, Mr. Vandervelde, representative for Belgium, stated that the present enemies would not be present at the proposed Labor Conference in Washington. He expressed the opinion that the inclusion of this Labor Charter in the League of Nations would be one of the most powerful factors in bringing back to the world the reign of peace. To improve conditions in the world there were two methods: the Russian method and the British method, the Labor Commission chose the latter.

Lord Sinha warmly accepted, on behalf of India, the proposed scheme. He said that his earlier misgivings in that connection were banished by the amendment dealing with non-Western countries.

Offers Resolution

Mr. G. N. Barnes moved a resolution, which was passed unanimously, that the Committee approve the proposed scheme and that the Governments concerned be requested to proceed forthwith with the nomination of their representatives on the Organising Committee for the October Conference, which Committee was to begin its work immediately.

New Draft Is Adopted

Paris, April 12.—The League of Nations Commission, under the Presidency of President Wilson, adopted the new draft of the League of Nations Covenant entirely. The French maintained reservations on two points.

The Covenant will shortly be presented at a plenary meeting of the Peace Conference.

The papers, criticising Brussels as the seat of the League of Nations, say that President Wilson is opposed on the ground that the exactions made by Germany in the war were too acute and lasting to admit founding a base in Belgium for the reconciliation of peoples.

TEA IMPORT QUESTION DISCUSSED IN LONDON

Believed Demand Now May Mean That Colonies Do Not Need Protection

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—In connection with the reports that the Treasury is considering the question of preference for Indian and Ceylon tea, the Times Trade Supplement points out that in 1917 India and Ceylon supplied the United Kingdom with eighty-eight percent of her tea and China six percent.

Probably the demand for tea will exceed the supply during the next few years so that teas grown in British Crown Colonies do not at present require protection. The feeling in Mincing Lane is that protection would be a disadvantage, tending to deprive London of her pride of place as an re-exporting center.

On the contrary, it is suggested that an extra duty should be levied on all teas shipped to the United Kingdom from ports other than the countries of origin, which would tend to attract to London the twenty-two millions pounds of Java tea previously imported from Amsterdam.

Election Result Seen As Turning Of Tide Against British Coalition Forces

Liberal Candidate's Election In District That Was Opposition Stronghold Taken As Meaning Reaction Against Conservatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The result of the Central Hull bye-election, in which Commander Kenworthy, the Liberal candidate, polled 8,616 votes, as compared with 7,699 votes cast for Lord Eustace Percy, the Coalition Unionist candidate, has caused a sensation in the House of Commons and the country. The Liberals are delirious with joy at the turnover of 11,288 votes in what has always been a conservative stronghold. It is generally admitted that the result is unprecedented in the annals of electioneering, especially following the most decisive general election on record.

Commander Kenworthy, an Asquithian Liberal, and a son of Lord Strabolgi, was a strong candidate, for his war record in fighting submarines and the distinction of being the champion boxer of the navy appealed to the fisherman electorate but his cry of "No Conscription" and his demand for the immediate removal of restrictions on commerce chiefly weighed with the port, which is suffering from difficulties in the restoration of its normal trade, especially with Scandinavia and the Baltic.

Sees Political Portent

The Times describes the result as a political portent and says that it is now absolutely clear that the country is determined to redress the balance of the general election and it declares that very few Unionist seats can be accounted safe today.

Mr. Winston Churchill was speaking at a luncheon in London when he received the result. He said that Hull was not so appreciative of the labors of the Government as he could have wished but the reaction was natural, even healthy, and the Government would not be deflected from its aim of reviving the prosperity of the country.

Kenworthy Is Speaker

Commander Kenworthy, speaking at the Asquith banquet, said that the electors are indignant at the delays in Paris, the Government's treatment of Ireland, the inhuman blockade of Germany and were opposed to conscription.

On the evening of April 11 Mr. Asquith addressed a banquet of 600 Independent Liberals in London. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. Huge posters in red letters giving the figures of the Hull bye-election stimulated the guests and Commander Kenworthy, who appeared in the midst of the proceedings in naval uniform, received an ovation.

Asquith Gives Views

Mr. Asquith said that people were beginning to realise the artificiality of the general election, which produced a top-heavy structure resting on foundations of sand. The last two bye-elections were significant of a rapid and thorough-going repentance and Hull was an unusually quick nemesis.

ENEMY TO HEAR TERMS SOON, SAYS CHURCHILL

He Urges People To Be Patient And Judge Peace Plans As A Whole

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Speaking at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that we should soon know whether the enemy will accept our terms or whether fresh measures will be necessary on our part.

He urged the people not to condemn particular points in the Paris Conference upon fragmentary disclosures, but to wait and judge the Peace terms as a whole. He pleaded for patience a little longer because our most able men were in Paris concentrating night and day upon the task of a general settlement. Meanwhile, they were entitled to receive the fullest public confidence and sympathy until they had presented their whole case.

Continuing, he said that, owing to the nature of the problem to be solved, it could not be solved to universal satisfaction. "Nobody is going to get all they want. Everybody must expect to have something to grumble about. It is not a game of grab but a quest of peace."

Mr. Churchill described Bolshevism as the worst tyranny in history. It was far worse than German militarism and the atrocities committed by Lenin and Trotsky were incomparably more hideous and on a larger scale than any the Kaiser had been responsible for.

Our men in North Russia will be properly supported and relieved faithfully. Mr. Churchill said that the Premier had given him the fullest authority to take whatever measures the General Staff think necessary to relieve all our forces there and, in so far as is physically possible, we shall take whatever measures there were required.

French Press Uneasy Over North Neutrals

Sweden Notably Is Flirting With Bolsheviki, Is Charge Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 14.—The French papers note a tendency amongst Scandinavian countries, notably Sweden, to open financial relations with the Bolsheviki, a tendency which is favored by certain American circles.

The French Government cannot admit the validity of such negotiations.

ARMENIANS VICTIMS OF EGYPTIAN MOBS

Cairo Scene Of New Outbreaks In Which Many Are Killed And Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, April 13.—There has been serious rioting during the past three days in Cairo, the mob chiefly attacking Armenians, 38 of whom have been killed and 100 injured in the last 48 hours. All Armenians are now under military protection.

A collision between troops and the mob resulted in numerous casualties amongst the rioters.

Twenty-two civilians have been killed and 47 are in hospital, a large proportion of these casualties being due to the outrages of the mob.

The mob attacked the troops in Alexandria. The latter fired, killing 17 and wounding many. Order was finally restored.

Many Are Massacred

Cairo, April 11.—Many Armenians were massacred in the rioting on Wednesday and Thursday. The number has not yet been established but the ambulances took 15 bodies from a house in Abdin Square alone yesterday and probably there were numerous victims in the Mohamedan quarter which is inhabited by small shop-keepers. It is worthy of note that there was a systematic inquiry regarding the houses in which Armenians were living, as happened in the previous massacres in Constantinople. Many terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the European suburb of Heliopolis, upon which the local police and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking their responsibility.

The military at Cairo Mill yesterday collected 2,500 Armenians and lodged them in various buildings under military protection.

Nationalists On Way Home

Cairo, April 10.—Thirteen Nationalist leaders sail for Marsailles tomorrow. Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency they expressed the opinion that their departure would calm the passions of the people.

They paid a tribute to General Sir Edmund Allenby.

Macao's New Governor Expected From Madrid

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, April 18.—The Governor, Senhor Tamagnini Barbosa is leaving shortly for Lisbon and is handing over the administration of the Government to Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Santos.

The new Governor, Captain Correia Silva, is expected from Lisbon shortly.

British Overhaul Surrendered Submarines

BRITISH OVERHAUL GERMAN U-BOATS.

One of the monster U-boats surrendered to the Allies under the terms of the armistice in a floating dry dock at Harwich being repaired and made ready for service. Many of the submarines turned over to the Allies were badly in need of repairs and unseaworthy.

JAPANESE RESTRICTIONS ARE FELT BY KOREANS

Participants In Demonstrations Are To Feel Weight Of New Law

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 17.—The special law which came into force in Korea on the 15th requires every Korean to have a Japanese certificate when leaving or entering Korea and any demonstrator after that date will be liable to 10 years' penal servitude.

Harsh Punishments Given

Peking, April 16.—A despatch published by the Seoul Press on April 12 from Pyeng Yang states that of 56 Korean students and others who were tried in the local court for participating in the demonstrations, 39 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from six months to two years, with hard labor, 15 were sentenced to be beaten with 90 blows and two were acquitted.

"All have appealed except those punished with the blows," adds the despatch.

On April 8 the houses of the Rev. H. E. Blair and the Rev. H. M. Bruen at Taiku were searched by Japanese police and soldiers.

Warning Is Published

A message from Seoul, dated April 12, states that the Seoul Press, a Japanese semi-official organ, publishes General Hasegawa's warning to the Korean people, issued on April 10. General Hasegawa says, in part.

"I regret the agitation that broke out last month and that the lives of law-abiding people are threatened. I have already issued two instructions to enlighten the people. Nevertheless, the agitation has not come to an end but has recently gained strength." . . . . "To maintain peace by military force is, of course, contrary to my desire, but it is now absolutely necessary.

"Drastic measures will hereafter be taken against such people as assemble in large bodies and act in a disorderly manner. It is hoped that the people will refrain and not join the rioters. If they do so unlooked for punishment will surely be theirs. They should advise one another to avoid action tending to bring them within the grip of the Law."

On the same day as the above proclamation was issued, the first detachments of the fresh Japanese troops despatched from Japan arrived at Fusan.

American Missionaries Subjected To Indignities

China Press Correspondence

Peking, April 15.—The Korean Daily News, a Japanese organ, on April 12, gives in large head lines the details of the search of houses of the American missionaries. It states that the houses of Rev. W. M. Baird, D.D., Rev. S. A. Moffett, D.D., Rev. E. M. Mowry, Mr. A. W. Gillis, Mr. R. O. Reiner, Mr. Murtrie, and Miss V. L. Snook, were all searched. It also states that three American missionaries were arrested, one Korean professor, of the college, 5 college students, and 12 girl students. It gives a list of proofs of guilt; 3 copying presses, one letter from Chung Chu, that spoke of an uprising, a copy of the Independent News from Seoul. A total of eight foreign missionaries have now been arrested, three British and five American. All have been released except Mr. Mowry, who is kept in jail. He is allowed two wadded cushions as bedclothes, and is permitted to have two meals a day, and to read the Bible and one religious magazine. He is very obedient and behaves well. He so far has had only two interviewers, one an American journalist and one a missionary.

The paper also reports that American homes have been searched by soldiers at another station. It states that uprisings continue in many places, with the usual result of killed and wounded. The drastic measures promised are certainly being realised.

The Japanese official organ, the Seoul Press, comes out with the statesment that the reports of American missionaries are false, or largely woven out of whole cloth.

Bolshevik Influence And Money Troubles Descend On Harbin

Critical Situation Develops In Which The Poor Are Chief Sufferers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, April 17—Yesterday the local militia discovered in some parts of the town proclamations calling on the working classes to oppose the local authorities and capitalists and pointing out that the only real Government is that of the Soviets. This is evidently the work of the numerous Bolshevik agents, who have been keeping quiet lately waiting an opportunity to come out.

The rapid fall of the rouble as well as the variety of bank notes is causing a very critical situation and prices are rising daily. The lack of small change as well as the separate rate of exchange ruling for each different variety of notes is inflicting a heavy burden on all classes, especially the poorest.

The local press expresses the opinion that the Russian population must find a solution without regard to the cost of the measures. The Novosti Jisni declares that the present situation is due to the decision of the Paris Peace Conference to forbid operations with the rouble by all Powers except in China and Japan, thereby putting Russia at the mercy of Japanese capital.

CHINA RED CROSS ELECTS GENEVA REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. B. Y. Wong Will Be Delegate Of Society At International Conference

Mr. B. Y. Wong has been elected by the China Red Cross Society to represent the organisation at the coming Red Cross Convention at Gereva, Switzerland. The election was held at a general meeting Thursday, presided over by Mr. Shen Tung-ho, Vice-President of the organisation.

Besides the election, the meeting decided to confer the Society's Medal of Merit on Mr. Pao Cho-fung, who made a donation of over $11,000 for the construction of a branch society in Nanchang, Kiangsi, and to ask the conferring of suitable honors upon him by the Peking Government. The report of the relief work done in connection with the Chinese prisoners of war in Germany was read. The society advanced the sum of $20,000 for these prisoners.

A national convention of the society will be held in October, it was also decided.

Mill Hands Strike For Higher Wages

Thousand Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Workers Make Demonstration Following Walk-Out

Over a thousand mill hands of the San Sin Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo, went on strike yesterday because of the refusal of the management to comply with a demand for an increase of their wages. It is alleged that only 17 cents are received by each workman per day. A noisy demonstration took place in front of the mill following the strike, but no damage was done as the police were on duty and handled the crowd without undue trouble.

SITUATION IN MUNICH IS STILL IN DOUBT

Further News Of White Guards Representing Government Is Awaited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—The situation in Munich is still obscure but, according to a message sent from Berlin yesterday, the new Communist Cabinet of Lewien and Muehsam is already quarelling and Muehsam and his partisans have come to blows with Lewien and his supporters.

Meanwhile the position of the population in Munich, which has no milk, meat or coal, is becoming unbearable.

No further news has been received of the White Guards, who were reported on April 11 to be about to occupy Munich.

Soldiers Kill Minister

Copenhagen, April 13.—A message from Dresden states that the Minister of War, Neuring, was killed yesterday by discontented soldiers.

Send Troops To Dresden

Copenhagen, April 13.—A message from Berlin states that on learning of the murder of the Saxon Minister of War, Nuering, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops, Noske, immediately arranged to send sufficient troops to Dresden to restore order quickly.

REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS HERE ON THE BROOKLYN

Commander Of Asiatic Fleet Makes First Official Visit To Shanghai; Functions Planned

The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, with Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers on board, arrived in Shanghai yesterday noon from Chinwangtao. The Brooklyn is in command of Lieut. K. F. Smith and Lieut.-Commander E. Estes and Lieut. F. V. Martinek are here as Admiral Rodgers' aides. The ship carries 600 men.

This morning at 10 o'clock Consul-General Sammons will pay an official call aboard ship and will be accompanied ashore by the Admiral. Official visits will then be paid to the Foreign Office and to Admiral K. K. Lang and General Lu Yung-hsiang.

Several dinners and other functions are being arranged in Admiral Rodgers' honor, the first of which will be given by Consul-General Sammons at the Carlton next Friday evening. The leading American and Chinese business men and officials and officers of the navy vessels in port will be among the guests invited. It is understood that arrangements are being made by Chinese officials to tender Admiral Rodgers a dinner and it is probable that the American organisations here, including the American Co., S.V.C., will arrange other affairs.

This is the Brooklyn's first call at Shanghai for over a year and Admiral Rodgers' first visit here since he succeeded Rear Admiral Austen M. Knight, retired. The flagship will probably be in port until about the end of the month.

ACTION AT PARIS ON RACE EQUALITY ROUSES ALL JAPAN

Failure To Win Support Of League Commission Keen Disappointment

EVERY HOPE FAILS

Expectations Of People Were For More Than Delegates Asked

DANGER IS SEEN

Attacks Prejudicial To White Residents May Be Result

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 16.—The failure of the Japanese demand for racial equality to secure the unanimous support of the League of Nations Commission is a very strong disappointment to the country. In the first place the general expectation fixed on the removal of the racial discriminations suffered by Japanese emigrants, has since been made known to have no concern with that question.

The Stalwarts and Jingoists are disgusted and blame the Government for weakness and incompetency while the moderates feel, minus the emigration question, the question of racial equality was being reduced to a purely academic principle which it was expected would be accepted by the Commission of the League of Nations. Even this expectation has not been fulfilled.

Danger Is Foreseen

The disappointment of the nation may be considered as verging on disaffection and there is no doubt that the Government will be the target of violent attacks by the opposition, which will very probably make the most of the occasion thus afforded to carry on a campaign against the Government throughout the country. When such has commenced, the moderates and sober-minded people fear that the sensation mongers and the popularity-seekers will be afforded a very fine opportunity for instigating attacks prejudicial to the white races and a dangerous weapon may be considered to have been placed in their hands.

Disappointment General

A very careful and very comprehensive survey of the feelings of the leading thinkers show that the profoundest regret is felt everywhere concerning the decision of the League of Nations Commission. All agree in feeling that the demand having once been formally made by Japan, its rejection is tantamount to a snub and humiliation. Some people whose opinion deserves attention feel that the proposal made by Japan has failed to accomplish its object, it has served the purpose, otherwise unattainable of unearthing and placing on record the hitherto unexpressed real truth of the question of the attitude of the white races. An historic and august Congress of representative whites has now formally refused to admit or to accept the principle of the equality of the non-white races with themselves.

See Barrier Raised

It is sincerely lamented that the action of the League of Nations Commission may result in erecting a perpetual barrier against the harmonious commingling of races towards which the world tendency is now expected to be moving.

The press comments are united in blaming the Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference for incompetency and lack of foresight and the necessary exertions.

Peking Given Notice Blockade Is Lifted

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 16.—Reuter's Agency is informed by the British Legation that the latter has received a telegram from the British Foreign Office to the following effect:

"Commercial relations have been resumed with German-Austria as from April 2 under the same conditions as are applicable to Turkey."

PEOPLE OF TURKESTAN TURN ON BOLSHEVIKI

Message Tells Of Annihilation Of Whole Garrison Of Radical Forces

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that according to a telegram from Kashgar, dated April 5, the Russian peasant colonists of Ferghana Province, Russian Turkestan, who hitherto have been supporters of the Bolsheviki, have now changed their attitude and have handed part of their arms to the anti-Bolshevik Mussulman detachments. The latter are already within eighty versts of Tashkent and are arranging to collaborate with the anti-Bolshevik forces under Ossipov, the former Tashkent Commissary of War, who left the service of the Soviet and caused, with the troops under his command, the last anti-Bolshevik insurrection at Tashkent.

A telegram from Tchugutchak, dated April 3, states that on March 19 Siberian troops under General Annenkov raided Andreovka, in Semirretchie Province, and annihilated the Bolshevik garrison of 700 men, capturing machine-guns, a large quantity of arms, cattle and foodstuffs. The Bolshevik commander, Jukoff, was killed, and the position of the Red Guards in this region is regarded as desperate.

The telegram adds that it is to be regretted, however, that they are given such an advantage by interested local Chinese authorities supplying them with necessaries.

SQUEEZING GETS A JOLT IN NANTAO COURT CIRCLES

Amiable Attendant Presents Bill To Successful Litigant And Evokes Proclamation

The "squeeze" game ran against a snag yesterday over in Nantao and for a long spell is not likely to flourish to any lucrative degree in the environs of the Shanghai District Court.

The matter came about when a litigant in the court called to make collection of a $200 judgment recently won and paid into the registrar's office by the defendant in the case. The money was paid over after the successful party had been questioned by Magistrate Tao and the man started down stairs. About half-way down he was stopped by one Tsoo Teh-kung, a court attendant, who congratulated him on the successful outcome of his case and coyly suggested that the said outcome might not have been entirely independent of the humble effort of a certain court attendant, who believed in lending justice every aid —meanwhile executing a subtle lateral movement of the palm.

The litigant sorted four ten-cent pieces out of his wad and clinked them with proper show of appreciation against Tsoo's callouses. Tsoo regarded the contribution briefly and then cast a look of deep disappointment at the contributor, remarking feelingly on the futility of all honest endeavor. The litigant let slip another dime. Tsoo still looked hurt but the other signified that this was his limit. Then Tsoo grew actively indignant. After a highly dramatic and fervid preamble he made announcement that either there would shortly be a larger accumualtion of coin within the clutch of the orator's good right palm or there would be an addition to the ancestral roster of the auditor's family.

At this juncture Magistrate Tao, who had been standing at the head of the stairs during the entire proceedings, took a hand. He had Tsoo placed under arrest and docketed for immediate trial, and thereupon assumed the rather unusual simultaneous role of judge and chief witness for the prosecution. Tsoo prostrated himself before the bench and assaulted the flooring with such a fervent symphony of kowtows that he was told to get hence and return to his duties no more.

The affair was reported to Mr. Chang, the new chief magistrate, and the upshot was a lengthy proclamation setting forth to all litigants and sundry the evils of paying cumshas to squeezers and warning that the practice in future will meet with active forms of discouragement.

Light Horse In Camp At The Rifle Range

Organisation Will Hold Annual Gymkhana Tomorrow; Break Camp Tuesday

Thirty troopers of the Shanghai Light Horse spent their first day in the annual camp at the Rifle Range yesterday. The squadron, which is in charge of Captain Crighton, will continue the encampment until Tuesday morning, when they will break camp at daylight.

Drills and ordinary routine work were the order of the day yesterday and for today and tomorrow the organisation will have its annual gymkhana beginning at 2 p.m., when officers and members will be "at home" to their friends.

New Brevities

Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., has joined the law firm of Messrs. Fleming and Davies, which will in future be known as Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan.

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The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the seat of the Imperial Japanese court from Kyoto to Tokio will be held on May 7.

* * *

A band of fifty Korean volunteers in Russian service under Lieut.-Gen. Horvath made an attack on members of a Japanese mixed battalion at Harbin on April 9, according to the Manchurian Daily News, the Japanese troops retaliating and capturing two motor cars and some rifles.

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An American baseball team composed of members of the United States Railway Mission to Russia will shortly visit the principal cities of South Manchuria to play games with Japanese nines, according to reports received in Dairen from Harbin.

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Foreign business men in Mukden are planning the establishment of a Yen 5,000,000 banking corporation, according to reports received here.

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The Mixed Court will sit for criminal cases this morning. There will be no session Easter Monday.

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Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gallagher, Mr. A. Rugh, Mr. R. L. Ellis and Mr. W. R. Heyneman were among the passengers arriving on the Tenyo Maru from San Francisco and ports last evening. The liner brought 54 passengers for Shanghai and carries 36 persons booked through to Hongkong.

* * *

A Chinese caught breaking into the office of Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Company, 73 Szechuen Road, last night succeeded in getting away from two Chinese servants after a struggle. The man attracted the attention of the servants upstairs when he broke a window in the side door. After a short chase he was caught but the two servants told the police that the would-be burglar was too athletic for them to hold onto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Swan are leaving Shanghai for the United States today on the Kumano Maru, which leaves the N.Y.K. jetty at 1:30 p.m., new time.

* * *

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, advisor to the President of China, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today. He will sail shortly for the United States.

FORMER JUDGE DEAD

News has been received that Mr. Yuan Ling-peh, former Judge of the District Court of Shanghai, has died at his Peking residence. Mr. Yuan was 46 years old and was head of the legal department of the Bank of China, Peking, at the time of his death. His relatives are all residing in Soochow.

WIRELESS TALK TO CHINA POSSIBLE FROM NEW YORK

New Electric Generator Will Enable 12,000-Mile 'Phone Calls, Declares Inventor

New York, February 10.—Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Lee De F. Forest, of the De Forest laboratories at High Bridge, that through the inventive genius of Ernest F. W. Alexanderson, of the General Electric Company, a device has been perfected which soon will make possible wireless conversation between points 12,000 miles apart, or approximately half way around the world. The advance in wireless transmission is made possible, according to Dr. De Forest, by the invention of a 200 kilowatt generator producing an alternating current of approximately 15,000 meters wave length.

The new device, it is stated, has been used for many months at the big navy control station at New Brunswick, N. J., and all previous records for distance have been doubled, the best mark attained up to the experiments with the new generator having been about 6,000 miles.

In discussing the sensational development in the wireless field Dr. De Forest said yesterday that a recent effort to install a large spark suitable for communication over great distance had failed entirely at the New Brunswick station and that Dr. Alexanderson, an American engineer, was then called upon by the British concern making the effort.

"Dr. Alexanderson," said Dr. De Forest, "can now put 450 amperes or 80 kilowatt high frequency energy into this huge antenna. All this energy is controlled by special magnetic control devices which he has invented, and this in a turn can be controlled by a bank of high power amplifiers ranged in 'pyramid' connection.

"The possibilities of this radio advance can at once be readily imagined. It means in effect that, by telephone communication without wires, the human voice will be heard just as plainly between New York and New Zealand as between New York and Brooklyn. It means that the music-lovers of New Zealand, or any other country equally distant, will in time be able to enjoy the pleasures of vocal or instrumental concerts given in New York or any part of the world. Certainly such an achievement in the field of radio engineering, it seems to me, should receive the warmest commendation of all those who are interested in American, as well as in human, progress."

FAMINE IN HUSBANDS

1,500,000 Women In England Who Cannot Marry

London February 26.—The house famine, referred to in The Daily Mail yesterday by clergymen as a deterrent to marriage because of the difficulty of setting up homes, is not the sole cause of the falling-off in weddings.

An authority states that there are over a million and a half women in this country who will have no chance of marriage, for the reason that there is not sufficient men. In 1917 the surplus of single women over single men was 1,337,000.

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, M.D., yesterday told a Daily Mail representative that he did not think the estimate of 1,500,000 surplus of marriageable women over marriageable men was too high. A great number of girls realise that the chance of marriage is very small, and are getting employment with a view to establishing their future.

"Many of these women workers," he said, "paid the penalty by suffering from nervous troubles and resorted to the use of sedatives. They smoke cigarettes, and some of them after their day's work even smoked cigars. At dances it is the fashion for a girl to dance with the same partner all the evening; she does not get the chance of sorting the men out.

"A great number of people are prevented from marriage as they are unable to find houses. The flat system, although it favors marriages, does not favor families."

Says China Offers Big Trade Openings

U.S. Trade Bureau Man Points Out Opportunities To College Men

Boston, Mass., March 10.—In pointing out the commercial possibilities that await the United States in the Orient, Ansel R. Clark, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade, before the Foreign Trade Class at the Northeastern College declared that China offers the best field. He said the Chinese as a nation are the most honest people in the world. Mr. Clark declared that he cannot become so interested in the Russian market as some other people can. He is of the opinion that the trade runs naturally from Germany to that country. The speaker stated that there is no reason for the Americans to fear the Japanese.

BIG COTTON CONFERENCE TO BE HELD THIS YEAR

International Meeting Planned To Take Place Next October In New Orleans

New York, March 7.—Plans for a world cotton conference to be held in New Orleans next October are already in progress under the leadership of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The last international cotton conference was held at Atlanta in 1907 and from the attendance at that convention it is estimated that there will be at least a thousand delegates at this year's meeting. The National Association in a statement concerning the convention says:

"America holds the key to the world's cotton situation. This is the reason why cotton conferences are held in this country rather than in Egypt or India or Peru, for all these countries, and others besides, raise cotton. America's cotton crop is worth every year anywhere from seven or eight hundred million dollars to nearly two billion dollars, depending on the year. The crop of 1917-1918 was worth close to the latter figure, but this was because of war prices. The crop of 1911-1912 was worth approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars, but these were peace prices. The world's cotton crop of 1917-1918 was worth something like three and a half billion dollars, while that of 1911-1912 brought about a billion and a third dollars. These figures seem to qualify cotton as being a commodity of such international value and importance that conferences between the world's producers and users of the staple are necessary. It is logical that such a world convention should be held in America, because this country produces something like sixty-five percent of the world's cotton."

Customs Company Has Smoker Tonight

The Customs Company, S.V.C., will hold a smoker this evening at the Customs Club on Chapoo Road. The program will start at 9 p.m.

PEKING THINKS PARIS MAY DEAL WITH OPIUM

Legislation Contemplated In 1912 Convention May Be Enacted At Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 16.—The British Legation has received a despatch from Viscount Curzon to the effect that the British Peace Delegation in Paris is considering, in consultation with the American Delegation, the possibility of securing the adoption by the Peace Conference of a resolution binding all parties to the Conference to take immediate steps to enact the legislation contemplated in the International Opium Convention of 1912.

The summary of the Covenant of the League of Nations received today shows that Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has made good his promise to have the question of opium traffic brought before the Peace Conference. The Anti-Opium Association telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George some weeks ago urging that these two measures should be carried out.

Where Does the Money Go?

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BERNSTORFF'S REPORT PROVES PLOTS IN U.S.

Shows Money Used In Intrigues Was Paid With Berlin's Approval

ALBERT HANDLED FUNDS

Document Captured In Palestine From Von Papen Given Out By British

London, Feb. 27.—Study of the official statement containing a translation of the report from Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on August 26, 1915, discloses interesting details of the part that the Count and the Foreign Office played in German intrigues in the United States.

The report gives further evidence regarding the use of Wolf von Igel, George von Skal and Dr. Heinrich Albert by the German Government. Proof that the money used in their intrigues was paid with the acquiescence of the German Chancellor, if not at his order, is contained in this report.

Albert In Charge Of Funds

It is disclosed that Albert had charge of much German money and that Von Bernstorff wished to keep him in the United States because "there is absolutely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred to," which included compromising documents.

Count von Bernstorff mentions particular directions in which Von Igel and Von Skal "apart from their services for the care of intelligence, carried on various commercial measures already partly concluded by Von Papen." The Ambassador refers to a lawsuit then pending against Von Igel on account of his participation in the conspiracy to destroy the Welland Canal, and says it is out of the question to pronounce his dismissal.

He expresses a strong desire for the retention of the services of Von Igel because Von Igel and Von Skal "had to do among other things with orders placed with the Bridgeport Projectile Company and the Aetna Powder Company, the purchase of chlorine and of earthenware and with the sales of arms—stored to our account in New York and the State of Washington—which were intended for India, the settling up of arrangements concerning phenol and toluol, the discharge of various law suits such as those against Koenig, Kienzle, Breitung, Willpert and Bode, as ell as arranging for various persons and their families involved in these law suits.

The report says that in all these measures "Privy Councillor Albert has been consulted by Von Igel, as directed at the time by Von Papen. On important questions my advice was called for."

Feared Losses By False Bills

"The carrying on of these tasks by another man presents particular difficulties," the report adds, "since to make oneself acquainted with matters which are very intricate would result in a discussion of all comprising documents, and, as ordered by your Excellency, is almost out of the question.

"In the event of Privy Councillor Albert returning to Germany within a measurable time there is absolutely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred to. Various parties concerned would soon notice this and would come forward with claims which it would be impossible to check. The resultant disadvantages for the finances of the empire by sums, some of them very considerable, which would thus have to be taken into consideration may easily be foreseen.

"The labor reference bureau for German and Austro-Hungarian subjects who have left munition or other factories for the present has been supervised up to the present by Von Igel. Moreover, connection in New York with Indian and Irish revolutionaries has been maintained since the departure of Von Papen by either Von Igel or Von Skal. Von Skal keeps in touch with the Irish, for which purpose, owing to his wide acquaintance in those circles, he is peculiarly fitted."

The Ambassador's report was found among the papers and documents left behind in Nazareth by Capt. von Papen when he fled before the British advance in Palestine last fall.

Trade Commission Will Act Against Stock Sale Frauds

U.S. Body To Protect Holders Of Government War Securities From Sharpers

New York, March 7.—The Federal Trade Commission has officially announced that it will take immediate steps to co-operate with the Treasury Department, Capital Issues Committee and banking and commercial institutions throughout the country to curb the present widespread misrepresentation in the sale of stocks and securities, recognised as being a particular menace to holders of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The commission will accord immediate consideration to complaints made to it which involve alleged fraudulent practices in the sales of securities in interstate commerce.

This action follows appeals made by Treasury representatives, Federal Reserve Board and other commercial and financial bodies, that the powers given the Commission to prevent unfair methods of commerce be employed to protect holders of Government war securities from promoters who offer to accept Liberty Bonds in exchange for stocks of doubtful value. Inasmuch as Federal courts have held that securities are "articles of commerce" it was urged that the commission should act on the ground that misrepresentations in the sale of securities constitute an "unfair method of commerce."

1,800 MILLION PROVIDED FOR U.S. WAR CONTRACTS

President Wilson Signs Bill Carrying Huge Appropriation For Contract Relief

New York, March 7.—The War Contract Relief Bill was signed by President Wilson on Monday. The measure carries appropriations for $1,600,000,000 of contracts with American concerns where there was an informal agreement, and $1,200,000,000 of similar contracts made in Europe. All such contracts are make valid and prompt payment is provided for under terms of the bill. The only delays to be expected will be in deciding claims in the nature of amortisation and for investments in lines of work required by the Government as war measures where no actual returns were secured and the Government stands to lose entirely. Secretary Baker has promised, however, that every effort consistent with the immense volume of the transactions involved will be made to secure prompt execution of the law.

U.S. Expenditures Lower In February

New York, March 7.—Cessation of war activities permitted Government expenses in February to drop a little more than half of the rate for the three preceding months. With expenses for the last two days of the month not yet tabulated, Treasury Department reports its outlay in February at $1,065,000,000, which may be increased to $1,150,000,000 by final reports. Approximately $942,000,000 was expended for Government war bills and $115,000,000 was loaned to Allies. It is expected that liquidation of informal contracts, following passage of the bill making them valid, will cause some increase in volume of this month's expenditures.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

To exempt the three Eastern Provinces from the decisions of the Shanghai Conference was asked by Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien yesterday in a telegram to the Central Government. General Chang said that the internal and the diplomatic questions of the three provinces are different from those of the other provinces, so the decisions of the conference in connection with the separation of the military from the civil administration and the curtailment of troops should not affect them.

Yet another political clique is being organised by Mr. Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance. The new organisation will be known as the Chung Cheng Party.

Dr. Jeme Tien-yew returned to Peking Thursday, according to a Peking telegram last night, and reported on the decision of the Vladivostok conference over the Chinese Eastern Railway. He stated that the Allied representatives had agreed to allow China to police the road, and to organise the constabulary forces.

Pressure is being brought upon President Hsu Shih-chang and Premier Chien Nung-hsun to retain the new Parliament in Peking. The An Fu Club members are holding daily meetings to formulate plans to attain their aim should the Shanghai Conference decide against their wishes. General Hsu Shu-cheng, who is now in Hsuchowfu because of the death of his mother, is being urged to return to Peking to assist them in the matter. The assistance of General Ni Shih-chung, it is understood, has also been secured.

A Presidential mandate Thursday again emphasised the importance of the separation of the legislative, judicial and executive powers. It resents the conduct of several provincial legislatures which sought to impeach judicial officials.

Mr. Chiang Chung-hsiang, the pro-Japanese Minister to Tokio, is returning to China armed with several treaties for the Peking authorities to sign. The pacts are supposed to be of a friendly nature, but they were drafted by Tokio statesmen.

Tuchun Meng En-yuan of Kirin reports that he has obtained the documents concerning the independence of Outer Mongolia and its petition to the Paris Conference.

At a conference with the Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War, the representative of Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien agreed to withdraw all the Fengtien troops in Hunan and a portion of the forces in Shensi in order to utilise their services for the Border Defense.

The Ministry of Communications has compiled a set of regulations governing the operation of privately owned telephone system and has submitted it to the President for promulgation.

Preparations are being made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to develop the oil mines in Shensi as soon as conditions there are better settled.

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CARUSO, AT 46, MOURNS HIS VANISHED YEARS

But His Voice? No, That Grows Better Right Along, For He Admits It

SECRETS OF HIS SUCCESS

Tenor Tells Of Mother's Inspiration And Discusses Opera vs. Musical Shows

New York, February 26.—In these days 46 is not old. Under the last military draft Enrico Caruso, who reached his forty-sixth birthday yesterday, was eligible to be called to the colors. Caruso, therefore, ought not to feel old; but perhaps with a great tenor it is different. Anyhow Caruso, when he gave his annual birthday interview in his apartments at the Hotel Knickerbocker, sighed merrily over the vanished years and seemed to feel that he was getting too aged to bear all the burdens that had been thrust upon him.

Even in speaking of his marriage to Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin that note about age crept in. "My marriage?" he said abruptly when some one spoke of it. "Oh, yes, I am very glad, because it makes me feel more young."

Caruso wore his most tragic face as he faced the reporters and searched his brain for something new to say.

"I said to my son," he observed at last, breaking the silence and awakening the poised pencils to action, "when in Italy last I said to my son, 'Rudolph, I am old. Yes, I grow old.' But my son laughs at me. 'Papa,' he says, 'you have the youngness of oldness.' Ah! I cannot say it in English. 'La seconda gioventu,' that is what I mean. So my son said, but——" and the tenor sighed, "I feel that I grow old. I have much to think of and do—I am the head of the family over there. And here, in the opera, we work with our nerves and it ages us. And the people will not let me sleep at night.

Not Afraid Of Losing Voice

He threw off very quickly the suggestion that his voice might be in danger of suffering from the years. One scribe had the tactlessness to ask him if he would feel just the same as ever about his roles next year, "should his voice grow thin or rough."

"Ha!" shrugged Caruso. The people are saying that Caruso sings better than ever this year."

He was carolling gayly with the most golden of voices in the next room when the newspaper delegation entered the crowded little office on the ninth floor of the Knickerbocker, where Bruno Zirato, his secretary, opens stacks of mail and writes innumerable letters and shoos off nuisances by telephone and otherwise guards the great tenor from a few at least of the demands of the persistent outside world that gapes around the haunts of the famous.

Caruso was trying new songs, Bruno explained. They were sent to him by the hundreds—ah, truly, by the thousand, good, bad, indifferent; mostly bad. But Caruso tried them. Would the tenor pause for a moment in trying the songs and emerge to receive the congratulations of the newspapers on having reached his forty-sixth birthday? Zirato was not sure. Perhaps—at the last minute—just by chance he might come out. The click, click of the typewriters in Zirato's office and the sound of the piano and Caruso's voice went on for some time. Then there was a great rushing to and fro and chattering in Italian among Caruso's staff, and the door swung open and Caruso came out, Mme. Caruso was not at home, but she had left a souvenir in the shape of two fragrant violets in her husband's buttonhole.

Tenor Grows Reminiscent

Gradually he was led into reminiscences. Yes, it was in 1894 that he sang in his first opera. In Naples, "L'Amico Francesco" was the opera, and it had a one night run, never being heard of again.

"I was an old man, a carpenter," Caruso said. "I was 21, but I took the part of an old man, with a beard. For that performance I received a few lire. My next engagement was also in Naples and I got 10 lire, or $2 a night. Of that my teacher took 25 percent. My teacher said I was no good. I might be a small singer, but never a great one. 'No one believed in me,' Caruso said, his large, full black eyes looking rather gloomily back into that time when he was a penniless boy, cast out by his father, who was disgusted with him because he would not work; singing for a few lire here and there, but never losing hope in his voice.

"My mother," he said with a sudden smile, "she believed in me, but she died when I was 15. When I was 14 and sang in the church in Naples my mother said of me, 'He will be the treasure of the family.' When I sang in the church, and everybody was talking of my voice, my mother was very proud. When I was 18 my voice changed—it had been contralto—and I sang no more in church.

"This is how I have succeeded," Caruso said, leaning suddenly forward. "I never refused an engagement. And I never was without work, never, but for two months in Naples after my second engagement. Then I went to Cairo and sang, and when I came back a small boat met the ship and brought me an offer. In that engagement I received 700 lire, $240.

Would Never Refuse To Work

"I never refused to work. If one would come to me and say, 'Will you go to such and such a place for the summer and sing?' I would ask, 'How much will you pay me?' The answer is '$2,000.' But I say, 'The price for that was $3,000.' 'Never mind,' they say, '$2,000 is all that can be paid this summer,' and I refuse. 'Very well,' they say, 'we get So-and-so.' Then I make quick thoughts in my head"—Caruso described swift geometric problems on his forehead—"and I say, 'I will go.' Otherwise I lose the summer and the experience. And the experience is everything. Always in that way I have had work, always since I came to America, and before."

Caruso would not admit that he had any favorite role in opera. "The singer who has a favorite role," he said, "is not an artist, but a specialist. It is the public that makes the favorite roles. The public, he added, was just in its estimates, and its musical taste was improving.

"But not enough," he added. "Of perhaps 80,000,000 men and women in the country 20,000,000 are cultivated. The remaining three-fourths are not inoculated with the spirit of the opera. He could never understand, he added, why in America the bill was changed so often by an opera company. So many different roles, one after another—it was very hard on the singer. Now in Italy—he drew a sheet of paper toward him and illustrated it with pencil marks—in an opera season of three months not more than five operas were produced, and the singer could give better and better performances each time.

"For a musical show on Broadway the company rehearses months, and then gives the same thing night after night, but the opera, that must change every night," he complained. "But it is easy to draw audiences for the shows, and the opera house, that is not always filled. People look at the bill for the night and they say, 'Caruso not singing? Then I will not go.' I do not say that because I am Caruso, but the people do say it."

As a remedy for this Caruso suggested high charges for the nights when stars sang and lower prices on the ordinary nights.

Some one asked if the tenor was dreading the income tax. He paid a huge one last year, and it will be bigger this year. He shook his head solemnly. "No," he said. "Every one must make some sacrifice." He hoped to visit Italy this year, he said; and then he repeated with a smile of pride part of his son Rudolph's last letter from the Alps, where he was stationed with the Italian troops.

"The soldiers made a play of everything," he said. "My son wrote to me, 'Papa, here we are in the middle of snow. We have nothing; no newspapers; no drink; nothing to eat; nothing to make us warm; but we are glad.' The world has not made enough of what Italy did in the war," Caruso added. Asked about the League of Nations, he said, yes, he wished for that; he did not wish the world to return to the old balance of power.

Caruso would not express an opinion as to whether German operas should be admitted to the American stage now. But after some hesitation he remarked that art and politics ran in two different channels, and should have no connection.

Cotton And Yarn

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 17:

Local Market.—The general report is that there has not been very much doing privately, during the past week, the dealers being satisfied with their purchases for the time being, but there was still a great deal of confidence shown at the auctions, where for many chops a healthy competition was manifested and some good advances were registered.

MANEUVERS AIRPLANE BY WIRELESS PHONE

Radio Operator On Roof Gives Commands To Inquiring Aviator

TOO HIGH TO BE LOCATED

Franklin D. Roosevelt Urges American Control Of Air As Peace Measure

New York, March 9.—Standing in the cockpit of a Handley-Page bombing place and addressing an immense crowd in the Aeronautical Exposition at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, insisted upon America gaining supremacy of the air not only for defense in event of possible future conflict but for commercial and traveling purposes as well.

While he told of America having originated the science of flying, only to have other countries take its development and control out of her grasp, a De Haviland airplane, manned by two American pilots, sailed over the roof of the Garden, its maneuvers directed by wireless telephony, an aerial device also produced by American genius. In the rear of the Garden auditorium the voices of the pilot aloft and of the man directing his operations from the roof could be heard through the amplifier which megaphoned the communications.

"The people of the country have a right to say to the Government that the United States shall remain in the van of aircraft production and enterprise," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but only the interest of the people and its co-operation will make such possible. This exposition shows the future possibilities of aerial navigation, but a united public, thoroughly interested, must back up the manufacturers if America is to keep pace with Italy, France and Great Britain, who are now preparing craft for future use in all conceivable fields.

Control Of Air Necessary

"Control of the air is necessary in the United States for commercial purposes, for travel and for defense in future possible wars. I hope the public will take sufficient interest to see to it that the Government adopts a definite policy toward the control of the air, and the control of building and the co-operation—the friendly co-operation—of the people who are building and of the people who are using private planes.

"Once upon a time, not so very long ago, the United States discovered how to fly, but during the intervening years other nations of the world took up our inventions, and four years ago—even two years ago—they knew a lot more about it than we did, and had done a lot more. But today we have got back on even terms, and the question now is, are we going to fall behind again in the race? I have been over on the other side just lately and have seen preparations in England, France and Italy for the development of use of the air, and I must say it is time we need in addition to the efforts of all these manufacturers represented at this exhibit the hearty co-operation and interest of the American public in the promotion of air endeavors."

Up on the roof of the Garden an army wireless expert had rigged up his sending and receiving set in expectation of a visit overhead from an airplane from Hazelhurst Field at Mineola. Frequent attempts at wireless communication had been made previously, but due to atmospheric and other faults had been unsuccessful. The eyes of the great crowd on the roof were scanning the heavens for sight of the aerial visitor. The operator plugged in his connections, got in communication with the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory wireless station, and was flashing his voice hither and yon among the clouds to find the scheduled plane.

A Voice From The Heavens

Shortly after 4 o'clock, after the operator had given up hope of the arrival of the airplane, and while those of the crowd who were equipped with receivers were about to put them down, there came a strange voice from the invisible, saying:

"Hello, Madison Square roof! Hello, Madison Square roof!"

The operator turned in on the voice, gave his station, and called into the transmitter:

"Who are you?"

"This is plane No. 37935, Lieut. Campbell, pilot, and Sergeant E. J. Sauvegneau, observer and operator. We are trying to locate you, Madison Square roof. Will you put out a panel so we can find you?"

A white sheet was spread upon the roof, and the operator switched in with:

"We are unable to see you. If you are above the clouds, spiral down below them. How high are you?"

As though from infinity came the voice:

"We are at an altitude of 6,200 feet, and can see entire New York, but can't find Madison Square roof. We will glide down to 4,000, and perhaps you can see us."

All eyes were focussed aloft for the invisible plane. Presently it came into view from the patches of wispy cloud to the northeast of the Garden.

Maneuvering By Telephone

"There you are," said the operator on the roof. "Now follow my directions and fly over the roof:

"Right bank! Right bank! Right bank!"

The machine cocked over on its right ear and turned.

"Now fly dead ahead!" was the command sent through space. The machine flew forward until it was directly over the roof.

"Now do a vertical bank!"

The left wing was lowered until it was at right angles with the earth and the machine spun around directly above the Garden in the fashion of a humming bird.

At this moment a captive propaganda balloon broke from its moorings over the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and shot into the clouds, soilling leaflets, its anchorage dangling. Up to approximately 3,000 feet it sailed, where it exploded in a burst of brown smoke, falling upon a roof in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue. Came the wireless comment from aloft:

"Did you see that? It burst about a thousand feet under us—ough to make good stuff for the reporters. By the way, are any down there?"

"Yes," broke in a newspaper man standing near the wireless set, "and will you spell your observer's name for the reporters?"

"Yes—it's Sergeant S-a-u-v-e-g-e-a-u. He had a date to come to New York this afternoon, and although he's come he can't fill the date very well, unless he comes down and lands on the crankshaft. Anything else?"

"No, thanks," said the reporter as he hung up on the first interview by wireless telephony yet recorded.

Sweden May Have Air Mails

The wireless operator, after directing a series of maneuvers, to which the airplane responded with grace and alacrity, finally received this message.

"We've been out more than an hour, and our gas is getting low—hadn't we better go back? Anyhow, our feet and hands are frozen—and there's a dance on tonight. We'll need time to thaw out."

"Sure! Plane right about," said the operator, a Lieutenant of Air Service. "March!" Whereupon the plane pitched over into a vertical bank, swiftly whirled to the rear, zoomed a curtsey, and went homing toward Hazelhurst Field.

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Lighter Bills
(2)
If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity
PRICES OF LAMPS

Candle Power		Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls.	0.40 each
100	,,	0.85 ,,
200	,,	2.50 ,,

Lamps obtainable at above prices from
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Showrooms: 471-2 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 2660.

"The Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.
The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.
The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

PALOS VS. QUIROS TODAY; TWO GAMES TOMORROW

This Afternoon's Set-to Carded For 3:15 O'clock; Four Sailor Nines In Action Sunday

Today's Baseball
Palos vs. Quiros at 3:15 o'clock
Tomorrow's Games
Palos vs. Wilmington at 2:30 o'clock.
Quiros vs. Villalobos at 4:00 o'clock.

U.S.S. Palos and U.S.S. Quiros baseball teams will play a game at the Race Course this afternoon and a doubleheader is planned for tomorrow afternoon. Today's game will start at 3:15 o'clock and the first game tomorrow is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock.

The Palos and Wilmington nines clash in the first game tomorrow with the Quiros and Villalobos terms meeting in the second.

BROOKLYN HAS FAST NINE AND BASKETBALL FIVE

Flagship Has Swimming Team And Minstrel Troupe, Too; K. Of C. Night Aboard Sunday

With a crack baseball team, a basketball five that is willing to meet all comers, and a swimming team, not to mention a full-fledged minstrel show that will be staged here in the course of another week, the U.S.S. Brooklyn is again with us.

The baseball team will not be seen in action until a week from today when the nine will probably meet an aggregation made up of the class of the gunboats in port. The flagship will not be here long enough to enter a regular series but Shanghai fans will see the baseball team in action once and probably twice as men from other American ships in the harbor were yesterday attempting to arrange a mid-week game.

There is a chance that a basketball game will be arranged with a team picked from the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League fives and local players will be interested in the project this afternoon.

Lieut. Conrad Groves, of the Marine Corps, is the athletic officer on the Brooklyn.

K. Of C. Night Tomrrow

Local Knights of Columbus have arranged for a K. of C. night on the Brooklyn tomorrow. "America's Answer," a Committee on Public Information film brought to the Orient by Garry McGarry of the Frawley Company, a Knights of Columbus courier, will be screened by special arrangement with the local office of the United States Committee on Public Information. Mr. McGarry left the film here when the Frawley Company left for Tientsin. It was shown at the Olympic Theater some months ago under the direction of the Committee on Public Information here.

Kiangwan Races Today

Races are scheduled at Kiangwan this afternoon when the 51st meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held. Ten races are announced. Special trains will leave Shanghai at 12:25, 1:00, 1:30 and 2:00 o'clock. The local garages will run cars to the track. The first saddling bell will be at 1:30 o'clock.

The races are:
1 Easter Fiveaway Cup.
2 Chaasse Cup.
3 Yangtsze Stakes.
4 Easter Maiden Steeplechase.
5 Easter Criterion Stakes.
6 April Handicap.
7 Easter Stakes.
8 Easter Selling Plate.
9 Nanyang Stakes.
10 Land O'Plums Stakes.

U.S. POTASH PRODUCTION

New York, March 7.—Statistics of potash production in the United States in 1918 show that total output was 192,587 short tons of potash materials, containing 52,135 short tons of actual potash. Last year's production was almost double that of 1917. About 75 percent of the total output came from natural brines, 55 percent coming from brines in Nebraska alone. For several years immediately preceding the European war the United States used annually an average of 240,000 short tons of actual potash. The 1918 production was therefore about 22 percent of normal consumption. Imports during last year were very small. Because of the dull market prevailing during the latter part of 1918, producers had on hand January 1, 1919, 60,426 tons of crude potash.

MORE U.S. SHIPS PLYING IN SOUTH AMERICA TRADE

Shipping Board Announces Over Million Tons Allocated To This Service

New York, March 7.—Report of United States Shipping Board shows that on February 25 there were 268 vessels, aggregating 1,103,921 deadweight tons, allocated to South American service. This tonnage is supplemented by a considerable amount of shipping controlled by private interests. Of the Shipping Board fleet in South American trade 70 vessels, 45 of which are under the American flag, are running to the west coast; 80 vessels, of which 46 are under the American flag, are in the east coast service. There are 232 ships with deadweight tonnage of 754,307 engaged in the West Indies trade. In the tank service of the Shipping Board there are 138 vessels aggregating 1,232,377 deadweight tons engaged in carrying oil.

The Shipping Board now controls 1,698 vessels allocated as follows:

Service	Ships	Tonnage
Army and Navy	385	2,683,297
Belgian Relief	59	332,596
Trans-Atlantic commercial service	27	27,649
Czecho-Slovak Relief	4	30,600
Armenian Relief	1	8,800
French, British, Italian and other services	1,222	6,075,849
Total	1,698	9,158,791

ALWAYS HAPPY AND BRIGHT

is the man or woman who keeps health regular and liver active with the aid of

PINKETTES

These tiny laxatives act as gently as nature, dispelling constipation, 'liver,' biliousness, sick headaches, dizziness. They purify the breath, clear the skin, aid digestion.

Of chemists everywhere, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

BIG HOUSING SCHEME PROPOSED IN LONDON

Program For Providing Better Homes For Workers Would Cost £3,000,000

London, March 1.—The housing program of the London County Council, which must play a considerable part in the election on March 6—an election, by the way, in which 2,000,000 electors, half of them women, will be entitled to vote instead of the 750,000 who voted in the 1913 election—may be given the appearance either of a very big or of a very small enterprise.

The Council, on the recommendation of its Housing Committee, has agreed to spend £500,000 a year for seven years after the war—a total of £3,500,000—partly for housing and partly for dealing with insanitary areas. This total sum is as much as the Council had previously spent on similar purposes in the whole of its nearly 30 years of existence—a substantial evidence of its good will in the matter.

Now let us glance at the conditions and contingencies. These are, briefly, that the State should grant a percentage of the loan charges sufficient to relieve the Council of 75 percent of the estimated annual deficit on the erection of all dwellings erected under the Act of 1890 for at least seven years after the completion of the buildings, with a final adjustment of the contribution by the State thereafter based on the difference between the then value of the dwellings and the outstanding debt thereon, and that Parliament should pass legislation for accelerating and cheapening the acquisition of slum property.

The Local Government Board had already agreed to make the 75 percent grant referred to, but with the important limitation that it should not apply to any obligation imposed upon the Council by the Act of 1890, but only to dwellings erected under Part III. of the Act. The Council has declared that the removal of this limitation is "a condition precedent" to its housing program. This question has been further complicated by the abandonment of the Local Government Board's original promise and the substitution of a new undertaking to relieve the local authority of any annual deficit, in so far as it exceeds the produce of a penny rate, a much less favorable contribution, so far as the London ratepayer is concerned.

Even when the program has got over these obstacles, "all action is to be subject" to the redemption of the pledge of the Liberal Government in 1913 that legislation should be passed to acquire property for slum clearances at a value to be assessed by Judicial Commissioners and by a simplified process. For some reason or other, it has not been found practicable hitherto to pass such legislation, and the housing program of the Council remains contingent upon it.

But supposing that contingency to be satisfied, the program even then is not immediately secured. "Both pace and extent," say the Housing Committee, "depend upon a variety of factors, among which may be mentioned the cost and availability of labor and materials, the cost of acquiring property, the facility with which property can be dealt with or acquired and houses be demolished, and the extent and availability of building land." However large and sound the ship may be, then, it will be observed that the narrows are very narrow and the rocks rather rocky.

In a most interesting and valuable report the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the County Council last year disclosed all the proportions and aspects of the problem. Between 1901 and 1911 the supply of houses in the London area was in excess of the demand, and there was a ruinous increase of empties. While there was a net decrease of 14,000 in the population in that period there was a net increase of 100,000 rooms in working-class dwellings alone. Yet in 1911 there was a posible range of from 118,000 to 350,000 persons as an excess population in overcrowded tenements, which shows that overcrowding is not to be automatically cured by providing increased housing.

Extremes beget extremes, and the overbuilding of the ten years before 1911 produced, independently of the war, the underbuilding from which London is now suffering. Between 1911 and the beginning of the war the provision of working-class dwellings was small and was exceeded by the number of demolitions. Between 1911 and 1916 there would have been an actual decrease of about 3,600 rooms in the working-class accommodation if the Government had not provided about 15,000 rooms at Woolwich and other places for extra war workers. Much of the Government provision is of a temporary character. Following a great diminution of building for some years before the war, there has been almost a cessation of building since 1914.

Why not convert the large empty houses into working-class dwellings? demands the London Labor party. To this the Housing Committee make two replies. Ten years ago the Council went into this proposal, and found that conversion would cost £54 per room, which made it financially impracticable, and between that date and 1914 the cost of building material increased 20 percent. Moreover, the number of unoccupied houses has since declined considerably, and the proportion of empties in property of all descriptions in 1917 was 50 percent of what it had been in 1911. Nearly all the borough councils have reported that there is little or no margin of housing in London.

Apart from the 184,000 persons who are unsuitably housed, but whose dwellings in many or most cases could be made suitable by renovation, the need is amply proved for a large and immediate addition to working-class accommodation.

Where to build? That is the question, for the outlying districts have already reproduced the old overcrowding evils of Central London. Virtually the only metropolitan boroughs in which there is room for expansion are Wandsworth, Lewisham, Greenwich, and Woolwich, where, however, the available building land is beyond the existing cheap means of communication with the business areas. Working men will not go further afield, and they will not go even to the districts named until better communication is provided.

This TRADE MARK

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical

The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
H. J. TAFT, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

The Track of Safety!

GOODRICH TYRES

SAFETY TREAD

The Maximum of Safety in Motoring

The five fingers of superfine Para grip the road: You can feel them gripping as you drive.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road ——— Telephone Central 3809

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Now is the time to PAINT

Consult our Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
SOLE AGENTS

18B Kiangse Road — Phone: Central 108

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bank.k	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Klukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS.
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)	$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918)	$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Friday, April 18, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.98	29.97
Variation for 24 hrs.	—0.03	—0.10
Variation for 12 hrs.	—0.03	—0.07
Wind—Direction	ENE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	3.7	11.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	46°2	59°0
Humidity	98	62
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	10
Rainfall, inches	—	—

17.—Overcast or cloudy but rather fine weather. The barometers have moderately risen in the Northern and Central districts, they have fallen in the N.E. Moderate and variable breezes.

18.—Cloudy but rather fine weather at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Rain in the South.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 15, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	,,	13-14
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	6-10
Quail	,,	20-24
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-25
Bananas	,,	6-7
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per dos.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	25-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	5-15
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	15-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.8?
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	,,	$2.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1918, at the rate of Fifteen percent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 15/- per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/10¼ per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.
22144

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

51st Meeting.
TODAY.

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. (Shanghai Local Time) sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS, $1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. (Shanghai local time).

TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
22126

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Fleming and Davies beg to announce that Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., is now associated with them as a partner in their legal practice, which will from date be carried on under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., begs to announce that he is now associated as a partner with Messrs. Fleming and Davies in the practice of law, under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Dated: April 15, 1919.
22164

Chinese Telegraphs Administration

From the 16th instant, at midnight, all clocks in the offices of the Chinese Telegraph Administration will be advanced by one hour. Notice will be given when the normal time will again be employed in the Autumn.

By Order,
CHOW WANG PANG,
District Director and Manager.
Shanghai, April 17th, 1919.
22154

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.
22143

The International Trading Co.
申美洋行
General Importers and Exporters, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives,
127 SZECHUEN ROAD, TEL. C. 4192.
Managing Director . . S. S. Kingsley
Gen. Manager . . Windford Woo
Assistant „ . . Jansen M. Leon
22156

POINTERS

Four Male Pedigree Pointer Pups for sale. Apply Manager, Hotel Mokanshan, MOKANSHAN.
22149

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite
S.J., U.S.A.
Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai

Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3

All K.·. R.·. C.·. sojourning in this Valley are hereby reminded of, and cordially invited to attend, the obligatory Meetings of this Chapter in the Masonic Hall on:—

Maundy Thursday, the 17th April, 1919, at 6.45 p.m.,
and on
Easter Sunday, the 20th April, 1919, at 9 a.m.

The latter Meeting will be open to ladies and to the public at 9.30 a.m.

By order of the W. M.
WM. COHEN,
Secretary.
22109

TO LET
18 BAIKAL ROAD
LARGE detached residence, suitable for boarding house, and situated near tramline.
For full particulars apply to
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient
20 the Bund
(Entrance on Nanking Road).
22148

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.
7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
22057

CREST HOTEL

Holiday.

BALL & SUPPER

Saturday Evening, April 19th, 11 o'clock

Relax and enjoy yourself!
22142

HIRANO WATER
Reynell's
AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS
PURITY GUARANTEED
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.
22108

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.
22107

Shanghai Race Club

3RD EXTRA RACE MEETING, MONDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 2:30 p.m. prompt.

Admission to the unreserved part of the enclosure, $1.00.

Badges may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving admission to the Members' Enclosure and Grand Stand may be obtained through Members.

Price.....$3 each.

Applications must be accompanied by payment and must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on Monday, 21st instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges must be worn visibly.

By order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
22137

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

The public is hereby notified that railway clocks will continue to record China Coast Time. A special hand will indicate Shanghai Local Time on railway local clocks. The railway timetables will show timings one hour behind Shanghai Local Time.

If, for example, passengers wish to catch the 7.55 Express to Nanking the actual time of departure will be 7.55 China Coast Time, but 8.55 local time.

A standing notification to this effect will be made on and from April 13th on all published timetables during the period in which the Shanghai Customs Clock is advanced.

BY ORDER.
22042

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 12

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE
AT
22 NANKING ROAD
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.
Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.
22125

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21357.

MOKANSHAN

"Hillside," 410 Mokanshan, will be opened on the 18th inst. for the accommodation of guests, until the end of April.

For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Bickerton, 74 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, or to 410 Mokanshan.
22121

Electrical Engineer

An electrical and mechanical engineer of many years' experience, with a full supply of tools and instruments, seeks a position as manager or foreman in Shanghai or outports.

Best references. Please address:
L. PODKONJAK,
6 Wayside Road.
22141

Kroewoek Java Plantations, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th April to the 22nd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
22025

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications, requisition sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($M.$10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.
21941.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 12

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 422.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

CHARMING double-room free 1st May, fitted up for two. Select locality. Fine tennis court and garage. Choice food, good home. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
22166 A.22.

TO LET, four big rooms, having wide verandahs, a bathroom and a kitchen, electric lights provided. Apply to 41 Range Road.
22158 A.19.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let with board, one large double room, bath room attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road; Phone, Central 2321.
22033

TO LET, with board, large, comfortable, well-furnished room, overlooking Bubbling Well Road, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, tennis, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, shorthand lessons, private or in small class. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
22139 A.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished or unfurnished, four-roomed house in French Concession; immediate occupation. Address to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
22153 A.20.

WANTED unfurnished residence with large garden. Long lease. French Concession or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
22160 A.24.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a small furnished or unfurnished house or flat of moderate rent in French Concession not far from tram. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
22159 A.20.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22152

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
21869

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, efficient stenographer and typist. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
22134 A.22

RELIABLE Japanese amah wanted by lady in Chefoo to look after two children, three and five years old. Must be well recommended. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.
22123 A.22

WANTED immediately efficient stenographer and typist. Permanent position. Reply, giving particulars of past experience, nationality, salary expected, etc., to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
22103

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 115.00; 8 Hart Road, Tls. 65.00; 207 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00; 208 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00. The West End Estates, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.
22155

32 Markham Road, six rooms, newly repaired; near Carter and Sinza Trams. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal.
22140 A.19.

TO LET, a nicely furnished house of four rooms, bath, servants' quarters and garden, well screened, southern exposure, Dixwell Road. Available July 1st, for eight months. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
22055 A.19.

FOR RENT, furnished seven-roomed house, to British or American, for eleven months. Apply 138 Dixwell Road.
22036

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.
21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450 E. Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.
21874

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTNERSHIP: A capable all-round experienced business man, with 30,000 to 50,000 taels cash, is open to join a sound, respectable firm of importers or exporters to develop its business. Answers will be treated strictly confidential., to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
22145 A.20.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN (university graduate), with general office experience, wants position in office, store or godown. Will accept salary of Tls. 150. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
22163 A.20.

ENGINEER'S assistant wants work; knowledge of slide rule, blue printing, etc. Address 117 Hong Shing Fong, Paosan Road, City.
22128

YOUNG LADY (American) typist, with four years' experience in import and export business, is free for employment as assistant in office. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
22139 A.19.

EXPERIENCED accountant offers services for evening work after 5 o'clock. Capable of taking complete charge of firm's books. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
22105

Exchange and Mart

HARLEY-DAVIDSON motor-cycle for sale, with rear car, separately or complete. Good running order. Call 77 Szechuen Road (rear of Hall and Holtz). Price of cycle, Tls. 140; rear car, Tls. 80.
22151 A.22.

MOTOR CAR for sale, Scripps-Booth Roadster, winter top and summer top, three seats and back seat, extras. 9 months old, cost over Taels 1,800. Will sell for Taels 1,250, immediately. Owner leaving for home. Apply Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co.
22156 A.20.

WANTED, a fox terrier, must be male and purebred. Apply to Ic-56 Winchester Road.
22147 A.18.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
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Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

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DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1432 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Probably fine today.

DEATH

HOUGHTON.—At Peking, early Tuesday morning, April 15th, Edwin Wells Houghton, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Houghton, aged twelve years.

22165

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 19, 1919

Political Reaction In England

THE inevitable political reaction in England apparently has set in, even sooner than most observers would have predicted. Only a few weeks after the astounding debacle of the Liberal party a bye-election in Central Hull, a Conservative stronghold, has returned a handsome majority for the Liberal candidate, and an Asquithian Liberal at that, over the Coalition candidate. Without a knowledge of local conditions for which allowances must always be made it would be over-bold to attach general significance to this if the 'rock-ribbed London Times did not itself acknowledge it to be a portent of national feeling.

To every genuine liberal and to every man who comprehends the needs of the next ten years it is a highly gratifying sign. For the election by which the Coalition came in was an unfair test and the Coalition government itself is an unsound and unstable structure, an agglomeration rather than an organism, an anomalous compound of irreconcilables which would result for the United Kingdom in either a political and social stalemate or a reversion to obscuranticism and unashamed reaction. It went into office on false pretenses. It swept in on a wave of after-war emotionalism skillfully ridden by Lloyd George. It was chosen by a non-representative minority of the electorate, due to the inability of the men under arms to vote and the noncompletion of the new National Register which so vastly increased the number of eligible voters. In addition, not only did the election offer no choice of policies, not only did it deliberately evade any of the issues that the victorious government would have to meet, but it was decided by a campaign of freeze-out tactics on the part of the Coalition that blacklisted every candidate who refused to accept the Coalition label and gave the electorate no real choice. It was the old bi-partisan game used so often to unscrupulous ends in the United States. The Lloyd George-Bonar Law combination was out to "get" certain men and it got them. And that was the only thing the combination had in common. That is the only thing it has in common now.

The reaction was inevitable. It was inevitable psychologically. Moods are transitory in groups even more than in individuals and the exultation that swept the country immediately after the signing of the armistice necessarily had to yield under the press of reconstruction realities. It was inevitable also politically. For while the combination could hold together for the purpose of beating its personal enemies it would necessarily resolve itself into its constituent irreconcilable elements under the impact of the first situation calling for a definite policy that went down to fundamentals. Between real Conservatives and real Liberals there is too great a chasm to make it possible for them ever to join hands on a real issue. A cabinet cannot function half liberal and have tory; it must either remain permanently at deadlock or resort to weak and vain compromises.

That a new election would be necessary as soon as the signing of the treaty of peace focussed attention on domestic questions was held to be virtually certain. The result of the bye-election in Central Hull makes it doubly certain. The war has raised in the United Kingdom as elsewhere great fundamental issues that must be met. They must be met by definite, fundamental programs that go down to the roots of things. What those programs will be the British electorate will have to decide and it will have fairly definite alternatives or at least general alternatives on definite principles to choose between. The real post-war election, still to come, will be fought out on those alternatives.

Between whom it will be fought out is largely a matter of conjecture. Whether it will be between the two historic parties, the Liberals and the Unionists, or between the Coalition and the remnants of other parties again, or between a Coalition resolved down into conservatives and the other parties, or under an entirely new alignment of parties can only be guessed. But the more logical guess is that it will be the latter. The outstanding fact in England as in the United States is the complete bankruptcy of the old party system. In England the Unionist and Liberal parties and in the United States the Republican and Democratic parties have now come down merely to huckstering dead fruit, frantically crying, even if in new notes, the worn slogans of the happily dead past. And their cries echo down the empty streets and the public remains cold. They have lost their charm and their potency, they have no meaning. Home Rule and Disestablishment and the rest of the orthodox political stock in trade are as dead in England as the tariff and states rights in America. They are dead because the war has brought the people of both countries against the realities of existence and the people know the meaningless and the inconsequentiality of their political life before the war. They know it; the political parties do not.

Political parties never do. In all the history of representative government they never have. They have not because they have always reflected, not the people but professional politicians. And whether it is because of temperament and inherited deficiencies or because of the characteristics acquired in his artificial existence, the professional politican is always insulated against reality, insulated by layer on layer of slogans and stuffed issues, more thoroughly insulated against reality than all other men, excepting possibly editors. And politics throughout the history of representative government has been merely a gentleman's agreement whereby opposing parties tilted with wadded lances over non-essentials.

But with all the disillusionments of the last three months one still clings desperately to the hope that men have learned something out of the war. If they have, then the old political structures must crumble. They are without foundation. There must be a new alignment. That alignment must be on definite clear-cut issues. The issues are fairly obvious; how shall the world be organised internationally, how shall society be organised within each nation? The division is fairly sharp; those who look forward to the future, those who look behind to the past; between genuine radicals and genuine conservatives. Whatever the party names are, those must be the principles. It will come. The impending collapse of the Coalition is the sign that it is coming in Great Britain; the futile search of the two old parties for a Presidential candidate for 1920 is a sign that it is coming in the United States. There are even more positive signs. The emergence of the virile and dynamic Labor party in England and the organisation of the Nonpartisan Alliance and the nucleus of a National or Labor party in the United States are not without their meaning. Men are throwing off the old political shells. Whether it will be only for new ones is a subject for speculation. Possibly democracies have outgrown parties, or at least the two-party system. Possibly the evolution of the state is to be in a different direction. One does not know. But one does know this: the old are dead, or at least moribund, and they are destined to be swept away. They will be little lamented.

Topics In Brief

What is to become of the barkeepers? Easy. Make them revenue officers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Somebody lectured last night on "Our Dough-girls" in France. What we need are dough-girls in the homes—girls who knead the dough more and need the dough less.—*Houston Post.*

"As long as we have I. W. W. employers we will have I. W. W. employes," is the way Secretary Morrison puts it into a nutshell.—*St. Louis Republic.*

If tears will prevent it, the esteemed New York World will keep the prohibition constitutional amendment from making the nation very dry.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Charm Of Mr. Balfour; A Study In Aristocracy

By Norman Hapgood
In The Dial (New York)

The mind of Arthur James Balfour: Selections from his Non-political Writings, Speeches and Addresses, 1879-1917 (edited by Wilfred Mr. Short. Doran; $2.50) is a challenge to consider Mr. Balfour apart from his political record: as a thinker, a spirit, a personality. The two aspects of the man are not altogether separable. If the tradition of his class had not forced the languid and philosophic youth into public life, his literary record would not have forced The Dial and me to destroy white paper talking about him. He is a fascinating creature, of a fascinating entourage, but his individual importance for history lies in his policy of force and the British style of reform in Ireland—in those long years when he led either the Government or the opposition—and in his success as a diplomat in the greatest of wars. As his uncle believed in him, he was put in Parliament at twenty-six; five years later he made himself famous by applying to Ireland coercion plus sensible concrete proposals as seen by a mind bred across the Channel; and at forty-four he was prime minister. Nobody claims for him a constructive legislative record—in his three most conspicuous subjects, Ireland, education, and tariff, he solved nothing—but the House of Commons, which knows so much about England's progress, through many years loved and followed him. England always has her men of action—her Rhodes, Gladstone, Chamberlain; she has a quiet and prevailing instinct for getting things done; but her governing class also love a measured manner and calm indifference to political prizes. Sir Edward Grey's known preference for fishing over public life, the Duke of Devonshire's devotion to country occupations, Lord Salisbury's indifference, fitted the taste of an assembly of gentlemen long accustomed to rule. Mr. Balfour's manner, his love of philosophy, his rapier-like debating, his personal charm, and his courage reached the House of Commons, as they will reach some who merely read his written words. A Briton will pass final judgment on someone by saying he is the sort of man with whom one would like to go tiger-hunting. He is picturing character in an emergency, when it would stand surely to its undertaking. Nobody ever doubted Mr. Balfour's character.

This firmness is not to be exploited. Even tragedy is questionable. A perfect type of the British aristocrat has a kind of unobtrusive preference for the agreeable. "I personally like the Spring day," Mr. Balfour says, in responding to a toast to literature, "and bright sun and the birds singing, and if there be a shower or a storm, it should be merely a passing episode in the landscape, to be followed immediately by a return of brilliant sunshine." It is not the Lear or Oedipus type. I know not how true it is, but there used to be a statement current, about the time Mr. Balfour was coming into prominence, that the most quoted book in the House of Commons was Alice in Wonderland, and surely there is no book that appeals more unquestionably to a high and rather late culture. The fact that the House of Commons liked it so much is not unrelated to their love of Mr. Balfour, to whom human reasoning appears much as a grotesque. This type of mind has made him more formidable in destructive criticism than in positive propaganda or enactment, and it is fit that his most notable piece of writing should be entitled A Defense of Philosophic Doubt. It is an entirely successful defense of philosophic doubt. It is not so conclusive a foundation for the doctrines of the established church, or for any other affirmation, nor is its successor, The Foundations of Belief. The ability exhibited in these volumes is forensic. The misty notions of evidence harbored by the unskilled have small chance against the writer; and his favorite target is the cruder skepticism.

Suppose for a moment a community of which each member should deliberately set himself the task of throwing off as far as possible all prejudices due to education; where each should consider it his duty critically to examine the grounds upon which rest every positive enactment and every moral precept which he has been accustomed to obey; to dissect all the great loyalties which make social life possible, and all the minor conventions which help to make it easy; and to weigh out with scrupulous precision the exact degree of assent which in each particular case the results of this process might seem to justify. To say that such a community, if it acted upon the opinions thus arrived at, would stand but a poor chance in the struggle for existence is to say far too little. It could never even begin to be; and if by a miracle it was created, it would without doubt immediately resolve itself into its constituent elements.

Hence we take our stand for Authority:

It is true, no doubt, that we can, without any great expenditure of research, accumulate instances in which Authority has perpetuated error and retarded progress, for unluckily none of the influence, Reason least of all, by which the history of the race has been moulded, have been productive of unmixed good.

"Least of all," Mr. Balfour? And again:

If we would find the quality in which we most notably excel the brute creation, we should look for it, not so much in our faculty of convincing and being convinced by the exercise of reasoning, as in our capacity for influencing and being influenced through the action of Authority.

Note the capital A. But this preference really falls at a glance. Our young chickens reproduce the habits and conclusions of their ancestors. On the other hand, reasoning, and reasoning against the current, guided Galileo, Darwin, Socrates, and Jesus. Also if man has passed into a world unknown to apes, it is because he was able to reach a conclusion that if he put wood on fire he could maintain himself in warmth. By the heterodox has he gone forward. No doubt the first ape to walk on his hind legs was deemed an opponent of Authority and a Danger to the Community.

I would not willingly be frivolous. The Tory tradition has a role of value in the world, and it will have value in the new world that we approach. Even we democrats should welcome an intelligent questioning of democracy. There will be a new Tory party, whatever it may be called. The public is the right judge of public affairs, but the public is compelled to experiment, and it is subject to attacks of caprice, fashion, and mob despotism. The future will do something strange to Oxford and Cambridge. Heaven knows what; languid, critical charm will not mark the prime minister of 2019; but there will be other Cambridges, other Balfours, questioning the new, calm with the memory of centuries, guided (and limited) by Cate. To that new Toryism let us hope that some of our best men and women may adhere. "Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of government to administer, though it be the greatest." Mr. Balfour was talking to Americans when he said that, in 1911, and he warned them that the problems of democracy are not simple; are not going to solve themselves; require the services of the best men; are of increasing difficulty; and indeed, "while the word progress is perpetually on our lips, we may yet be face to face with a danger and difficulty of which the solution may escape even the wisest."

The Tory was a person with a privilege to which was attached an obligation. He is not to be classed with the Bourbons. He recognised his obligations more than his successor in power, the captain of industry; and indeed the best of the Tories are lining themselves up with those who would shake the hold of finance. Mr. Balfour said some years ago, and his cousin, Lord Robert Cecil, has said within a few weeks, that the hope of civilisation lies in actual partnership between capital and labor, not in minor concessions. Yet Lord Robert resigned from the Government on the issue of Welsh disestablishment, and Mr. Balfour fights modern education in behalf of the established church. The Tory is an extraordinarily worthy and interesting animal. *Morituram te salutamus.* Your day is passing, but we give you our applause.

The British aristocrat, whether Tory or Whig, has known singularly well how to fit himself to advancing circumstance. If the Bourbon forgot nothing and learned nothing, the British aristocracy renews itself with men of mark and respects in its own ranks not the wasters and the drones but the industrious and responsible. To a near relative of Mr. Balfour's I once said, "The British populace has taken over political power just about in proportion as it has needed it," and she replied, "We have given it to them." The "we" was a trifle proud, perhaps, but it is true that one of the greatest accomplishments of the ruling class in England has been in knowing when to yield. It has never sat on the lid until it was blown up. Mr. Balfour is over seventy today, and his ideas are more liberal than they were when he was twenty. Perhaps if the German aristocracy had been as sound instinct as the British, the world-war would have had another ending, or there would have been no war. The Briton can tell pretty well the substance from the shadow. If he had been in power in Germany, and had seen his country rapidly conquering the markets of the world, he would never have given up such solid conquest for a dazzling grandiose idea. No shining armor or terrifying noises for him. He finds out what is essential and quietly makes it his. In the growth of the mighty empire the liberal and the conservative forces have kept so close together that their differences have amounted to supplement. It is even true that a large part of the progressive legislation has been enacted by the Tories. As I look back at Mr. Balfour's record, even at such parts of it as Ireland, I hesitate to dogmatise. He is always intelligent; perhaps he might admit that the more characteristic doctrines of Jesus have not shown conspicuously in his politics. This may be for him or aginst him, for all I know. The British Empire is a big place. It might have been smaller if only democratically and spiritually minded men had formed its governments. It certainly would have been smaller if stern men had ruled alone, for in that case South Africa would have joined Germany in this war, with what remoter consequences we know not. Possibly the combination of compulsion and freedom, of idealism and business, of skepticism and hope, that the British elector has stood for represents as sound political government as there is.

However, in insisting on Mr. Balfour's essential Toryism, we must emphasise also the superiority of his individual intelligence. Why did he cease to be the leader of his party? Why were the letters, B.M.G., "Balfour Must Go," posted over London? Who succeeded him? He lost his leadership, in the fight of a decade ago, over the House of Lords because he was not sufficiently rigid and narrow-minded to meet the spirit of the unbending Tories. It was the Bitter-Enders, in the House of Lords contest, who threw Mr. Balfour out. Since those days the leader of the Unionists has been an industrious and mediocre business man, with no troublesome individuality, and apparently Mr. Andrew Bonar Law managed his task, before the world war and since, to the satisfaction of those immediately concerned. Mr. Balfour's reputation seemed to have started on the decline until in the war he emerged as the man most trusted in foreign diplomacy not for imagination, for conceiving or embracing a startling future, but for tact, negotiating ability, forensic shrewdness, and judgment. The acts of leadership and faith in this greatest of all crises are not what we expect of him; but if these acts give promise it will not be in Mr. Balfour to oppose. If mankind masters itself, to settle in a better way the problems that arise between states; if Germany and Russia are made welcome partners; if the method of governing this new assembly is well advanced in liberalism; and if all countries, including Britain, are asked to make sacrifices for a success so high—facing such a world Mr. Balfour will at least acquiesce. Afterward he will go back to England, happy to spend the evening of life with books and simple exercise, but ready whenever needed to enter the ranks, and not afraid to contemplate any new world that the wisdom or folly of man may choose. A Balfour is not a Knox, Lodge, or Reed.

Wars And Their Price

A reader of THE CHINA PRESS has worked out the following table of the loss of life and cost in money of recent wars.

War	Year	Loss of Life	Direct Cost.
Crimean	1854	785,000	£340,000,000
Italian	1859	45,000	60,000,000
Scheswig Holstein	1864	3,500	7,000,000
American Civil war	1861-5		
North		281,000	940,000,000
South		519,000	460,000,000
Prussia-Austria	1866	45,000	50,000,000
Franco-German	1870		
French		150,000	507,000,000
Germany		130,000	135,000,000
Turco-Russian	1877-8		102,000,000
China-Japan	1898		20,000,000
South African	1899-02	485,000	270,000,000
Russia-Japan	1904-5	455,000	503,000,000
Balkan War	1912-12	348,000	240,000,000

What the present war will be shown to have cost when the account is reckoned up will no doubt be astonishing, and only goes to show what an unscrupulous clique of dictators can accomplish to the world's distress.

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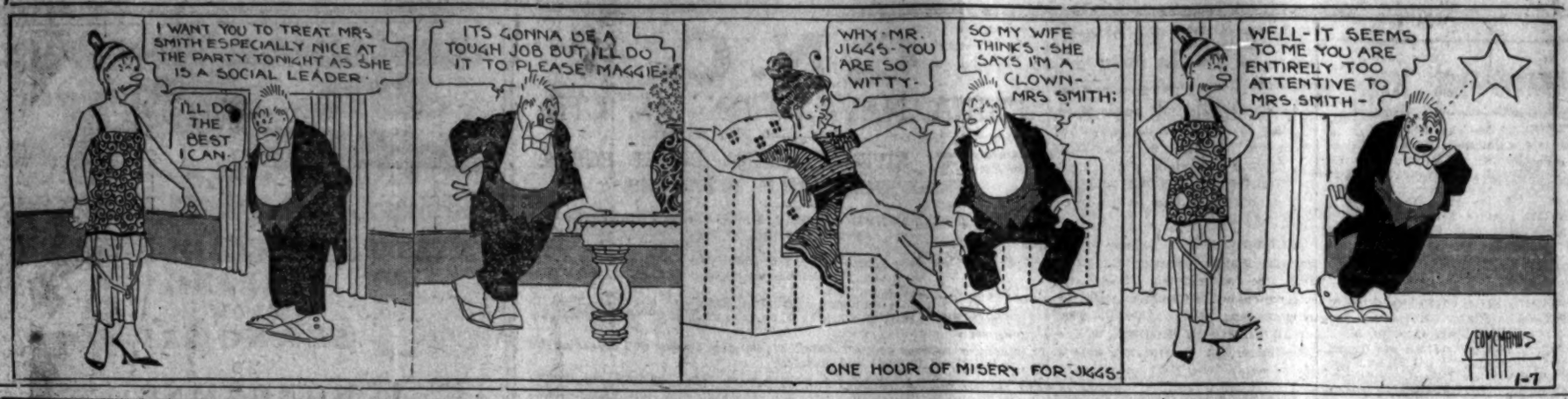
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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ITS GONNA BE A TOUGH JOB BUT I'LL DO IT TO PLEASE MAGGIE.
WHY MR. JIGGS - YOU ARE SO WITTY.
SO MY WIFE THINKS - SHE SAYS I'M A CLOWN - MRS SMITH;
WELL - IT SEEMS TO ME YOU ARE ENTIRELY TOO ATTENTIVE TO MRS. SMITH -
ONE HOUR OF MISERY FOR JIGGS
GEO MCMANUS
1-7

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

How Central-American Indians Work For Civilisation

Deep in the jungles of the world unthought-of savages are constantly, by primitive methods, producing commodities that are important elements in our civilisation, Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, who has just returned from a two years' tour of Central America, tells interesting tales of industry among the Indians and of jungle products. Says a writer in the New York Evening Sun:

Dr. Spinden discovered that about San Juan River and the headwaters of the Atrato in Colombia lies the greatest field of platinum ever discovered. And under control of American interests, Indians obtain the precious metal by the most primitive methods of placer-mining.

"In the Choco region I saw natives washing gold and platinum out of the stream in large pans made of wood," said Dr. Spinden at the Museum of Natural History. "The natives dive into the water, sinking by means of stones tied around their bodies. They scoop into a bag all the gravel they can find before they are compelled to rise to the surface. The women wash out the gravel, separating the gold and platinum from the dirt. The platinum field in that region is considered the largest yet discovered. Russia had the monopoly until five years ago. Now the amount of platinum taken out in the Choco district by placer-mining as jumped from 8,000 to about 50,000 ounces in that time.

"When we consider that the yearly consumption is 400,000 ounces, and that under the government-controlled price it brings $105 an ounce, the work being done by the natives under the guidance of American engineers seems remarkable. There has been gold-mining there for many years. But the natives did not know the value of platinum.

"They formerly carried the gold to the town of Quibodo to free it from the white grains of platinum, which were thrown into the streets as worthless dust. Today the streets of the town are torn up and full of pot-holes, where treasure-seekers have dug away the surface and washed it for the platinum. They used to make counterfeit gold coins by using platinum and gilding it. Now these platinum coins are worth three times their weight in gold."

Dr. Spinden paid a high tribute to the zeal of Americans who worked in the tropics to obtain materials to satisfy the war-needs of the Government. Dr. Spinden continues:

"By far the most wonderful thing I discovered was the spirit of patriotism displayed by tiny groups of Americans sent into the forests on the mosquito coast of Nicaragua to get out mahogany.

"It was here that all of the straight-grained and fine wood was obtained for airplane propellers. It is not valuable for furniture, but the Government found it the best material for propeller-blades. Away up at the head of rapid streams, in the mosquito-infested jungles of the tropics, American boys worked until the end of the war. One outfit sent out by an American firm started through the jungle. Their canoe was upset in the rapids and for six weeks they subsisted on boiled green bananas and red beans, the native fare.

"The mahogany is floated to the sea in rafts, often down side-streams that are swollen with freshets and torn by rapids. Sometimes these rafts of mahogany logs float over the bank and a half mile or so from the river-bed, where they are lost in the wild cane. Last year alone 18,000,000 feet of mahogany were taken out of that region."

Dr. Spinden traveled from Managua, on the Pacific, down the Wanks River to the east coast, about four hundred miles. He found the Indians living in small villages made up of large palm-thatched huts. They were employed principally in getting out materials for Americans, one of the most important being balsa wood, which is twice as light as cork, and which was used by the Governmet in the manufacture of life-rafts and life-preservers. Here also a part of the great American army of civilians worked during the war.

"Along the west coast of Central America grows the fustic, or mora, a brilliant yellow wood," said Dr. Spinden. "It is from this wood that the dye is obtained for the making of khaki uniforms. The dye industry is growing in that section of the continent, particularly since the outbreak of the war. The indigo industry of Salvador, once a leading business, will probably regain its former strength during the present demand for dyes.

"Central America is wonderfully productive of things that are of economic value. We of today's civilisation owe much to the Indians. For one thing, if it had not been for their domesticated plants we should never have had many of our dyes and medicines. Quinine, cascara sagrada, and cocaine are only a few of the products we owe the Indians. Potatoes, rubber, and cotton are others."

Dr. Spinden devoted his time in Central America to research for the Museum and assisting the Government in obtaining supplies for war purposes.

The Speed Of The Brain

We may think the response of the brain to stimulation is instantaneous, but it is not. If you ask a man to yell when you pinch him, the pinch and the yell will not be simultaneous, but will be separated by a brief interval, during which the sensation of the pinch will be traveling up to the man's brain through his nerves and the "will" to yell moving down through his motor nerves to the muscles of his throat and vocal chords. This "reaction time" is important, because if it is too long it shows that the nervous apparatus is out of order. Dr. Amar, of Paris, has devised a machine to measure it to the hundredth part of a second. Incidentally, the data that it furnishes enables him to tell whether the subject is or is not fitted for the profession or occupation in which he is engaged or for which he is preparing. Writes Ernest Welleck in The Popular Science Monthly (New York, March):

"The apparatus that Dr. Amar uses is a psychograph of his own invention, a device for registering the promptness, intensity, duration, etc., of muscular responses to impressions received by eye, ear, or sense of touch of the person tested. The apparatus has a cylinder covered with paper coated with lampblack.

"This cylinder is revolved by clockwork at the rate of one revolution a second. A vibrating needle, which makes one hundred double vibrations a second, marks a wavy line that serves as time measure for minute fractions of a second upon the blackened paper. The muscular reactions of the subject tested are transmitted by air-pressure to two needles, which mark a record of these reactions on the cylinder.

"Dr. Amar will seat you in front of a table equipped with the testing apparatus. Directly before you are two little pneumatic drums. When you have received your instructions, you place a finger upon the membrane of one of the little drums, your eyes focused on something that resembles a small camera.

"A few minutes later a touch of the doctor's finger upon the shutter-release allows a flash of the electric light in the box behind the lens to reach your eye. At the same moment —so it seems to you—you press your finger upon the drumhead. The air-pressure in the drum simultaneously causes a needle to mark a line, more or less curved, on the lampblack-covered paper.

"Then the paper is taken off the cylinder. Here is the mark of the doctor's signal and there is the record of your reaction. The doctor counts the number of waves of the vibrating needle on the paper, and informs you that 20-100 of a second elasped between the signal and your response. And you imagined your pressure to have been simultaneous with the signal!

"You are assured that your brain functions normally—that the time for simple visual reactions in normal subjects averages between 0.195 and 0.21 second.

"In the tests for reactions involving deliberation, the same device is used. You place one finger of the left hand on one of the little drums, one finger of the right hand on the other drum. You are informed that the left drum means blue, the right drum red.

"The doctor flashes a red or a blue light through the lens of the camera-like device, and you signal back the impression by pressing the right or the left drumhead. On examining the record on the cylinder, you find that it took you more than twice as long to react in this visual test as in the simple visual test in which you were not called upon to decide whether the light was red or blue.

"From hundreds of observations like these Professor Amar has drawn interesting and valuable conclusions which enabled him to determine the aptitude of the individual tested for certain vocations, a problem of importance in finding employment for the thousands of soldiers returning from the war.

"The statistical material so far collected shows that the age of the subject, between the limits of eighteen and forty-five years, does not materially affect the time of simple reactions. Subjects whose occupation demands alertness—for instance, designers, typists, and mechanics—react more promptly than farmers, who are invariably slower by 0.02 second or more. The records of persons who have sustained injuries of the brain, or who have been operated on because of such injuries, show much higher figures: 0.32 second for visual signals, 0.24 for sound signals, and 0.21 second for touch signals represent the average for that class of invalids."

When Kings Go Driving

The English royal coach of state is an ancient and honorable institution. This equipage was built in 1761, being first used at the coronation of George III. Designed by Sir William Chambers, it is deemed a magnificent piece of state furniture. It weighs about four tons and its cost was about $275,000.

The body is supported by four tritons and the coachman's footboard is a large shell surrounded by designs of sea plants. The design of eight palm trees laden with spoils is emblematic of important victories won by Great Britain.

On the roof are shown figures of three boys adorned with flowers. These represent the United Kingdom, and they support the imperial crown on their heads. In their hands they hold the scepter, sword of state and other insignia of royalty. The panels of the upper portion of the coach are of bevelled glass, the four lower of copper painted in enamel.

The wheels are in imitation of those of the triumphal chariots of the ancient Romans; the harness is made of red morocco leather with ornaments of silver gilt, the reins being of crimson silk and the saddles of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

The royal coach is not the only showy equipage that figures in British state ceremonials. There is the speaker's state coach, said to be the oldest carriage in England, but still usable. This coach was built in the eighteenth century. The seat opposite the speaker is occupied by the chaplain and train bearer.

State carriages, which came to be used in England about the middle of the sixteenth century, were introduced from Germany. The first coach ever made in England was ordered by the Duke of Rutland in 1555. Sixty years later they were in general use and much rivalry existed with regard to their splendor and the number of horses drawing them. In 1619 the celebrated Duke of Buckingham astonished London by appearing in a coach drawn by six horses, and the Earl of Northumberland, not to be outdone, immediately appeared in a coach drawn by eight horses.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the decoration of state coaches reached its highest degree of splendor. The interior was lined with brocaded silk or velvet; the wheels were also most ornate; the nave was thickly embossed; the spokes were shaped and curved and rims carved or painted.

In the old days the carriages used in connection with marriage ceremonies outdid all others in magnificence. There is record of one built in 1629 for the marriage of the reigning Duke of Farnese with Princess Margaret of Tuscany. The woodwork was covered with chased and embossed silver, and the interior lined with crimson velvet and gold thread. The roof was supported by eight silver columns and upon this roof stood eight cases, also of silver, containing lilies of the same metal in full relief. In the center of the roof was placed the design of a huge rose with silver leaves; on the sides and back hung curtains of crimson velvet embroidered with silver lilies and gold leaves, while at the top of the standards, from which the body of the carriage was hung, were placed silver vases with festoons of silver fruit.

The wheels and the pole were plated with silver. The harness for the six horses were covered with crimson velvet and embroidered with gold and silver thread. It is said that this coach cost 25,000 ounces of silver and that twenty-five of the best Italian workmen were employed on it for two years.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, April 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain M. Johannessen, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, April 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on **Monday, April 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, April 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchants' Lower Wharf on **Tuesday, April 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The S.S. **Tenyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, April 19**. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. Customs Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

CANTON.—The Str. **Tungwah**, Captain C. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Capt. H.E. Lover, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, April 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tientsin**, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on **Sunday, April 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, April 21**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, April 25**, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kizen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 19**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 22**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Wednesday, April 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central **4234 and 4235.**

LONDON.—The Steamer **Vancouver Maru**, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, April 22**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Chifuku Maru**, Captain K. Saito, will be despatch from the Co.'s No 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, April 22**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 31	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	23	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	25	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	25	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr.	26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	29	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	—	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	—	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr.	—	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr.	—	—	Odessa	Mylie	Chi.	G. & Co.
Apr.	22	—	London	Chifuku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	24	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr.	24		London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr.	26	—	Bombay	Hejaz	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co,
Apr.	28	—	London, etc.	Vancouver Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	30	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	—	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May	1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May	8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May	12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May	—	—	London	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	19	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	19	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr.	19	—	Manila & Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	20	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	—	Canton	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr.	21	—	Hongkong & Manila	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	22	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	26	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	19	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	19	1.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr.	19	1.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	22	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22	—	Tsingtao & Dalny	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr.	23	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	25	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20	D.L.	Wuhu/Canton	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 18 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 18 —	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I.&E.L. Co.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 18 —	Cruise	U.S. Cr. Brooklyn		
Apr. 18 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Hongkong	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Mikoge Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Buzen Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr. 18 —	Tsingtao	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 18 —		Rokkosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 18 —	Wuhu	Loksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Dalny	Kashiwa Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Apr. 18 —	Tsingtao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 18 —	Hongkong	W. F. Burrows	Am.	R. D. Co.
Apr. 18 —	U.S.A. via Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Chefoo, Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18 —	Native Customs	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 18 —	Chinwangtao	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

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	arr.	leave
CHIFUKU MARU. (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito.	Apr. 21	Apr. 23

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

AMUR MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito.	May 15	May 17

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In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU. (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU. (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Apr. 25	Apr. 27

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU. (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 23	Apr. 25

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

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TENYO MARU ..... April 19, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 8, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 24, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	25th
*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	22nd

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
*S.S. "CHINA" ..... JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inatsu,	April 28
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	May 12

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iisuno,	April 18
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 25
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 29

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 19
WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. D. Aoshima,	April 23
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	April 26
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	April 30

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19 50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24 00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2,71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.55	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16 31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.32	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	1		220				7.56	5.40	8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.01	3.25	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	16.24
12.27	3.47	0 38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.39	0.02	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	1.20	21.24	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liaoh ng	dep.	23.36	19.20	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.			6.30
9.	1		420				23.29	19.00	10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.53	14.55	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.46	14.35	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	16.48	10.50	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	609	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	15.30	9.20	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.			6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a.Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Venezuela	Apr. 3
Nanking	Apr. 8
Cadaretta	Apr. 13
Tancred	Apr. 16
Satanta	Apr. 17

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru	Mar. 31

For Tacoma

Justin	Apr. 13
Arabia Maru	Apr. 15
Manila Maru	Apr. 16

For Vancouver

Empress of Japan	Mar. 22
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31
Monteagle	Apr. 11
Bessie Dollar	Apr. 18

For New York Via Panama

Bolton Castle	Mar. 21

For Falmouth

Kina	Apr. 6

For London, etc.

Novara	Mar. 13
Atreus	Mar. 13
Nore	Mar. 13
Bendoran	Mar. 16
Inaba Maru	Mar. 17
Pyrrhus	Mar. 19
Alps Maru	Mar. 28
Kamo Maru	Mar. 31
Elpenor	Apr. 3
Cardiganshire	Apr. 13
Iyo Maru	Apr. 14
City of Bristol	Apr. 15
Laomedon	Apr. 17

For Liverpool

Orestes	Mar. 28
Antilochus	Apr. 3
Agapenor	Apr. 6
Paking	Apr. 14
Telamon	Apr. 17

For Antwerp

Tsuruga Maru	Mar. 22

For Marseilles

Andre Lebon	Apr. 6
Luzon Maru	Apr. 13

For Bombay

Dunera	Apr. 10

For Saigon

Balestrand	Apr. 13

For New Castle (Australia)

Hwahting	Apr. 9

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . . . . . MAY 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . . . JUNE 1

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

RD AY, APRIL 19, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Klangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	..	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Manila direct	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila an' Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Suwa Maru	..	..	9.00	..	..	9.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	..	..	..	..	11.00	10.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	11.30	11.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.	Kumano M.	..	13.00	..	..	..	11.30
Japan & America	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	13.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Tientsin	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Heinkong	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Canton	Tungwah	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tenyo M.	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, April 21.							
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, April 22.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, April 23.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Nellore	..	c17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, April 25.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	*China	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

* Only correspondence specially superscribed.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Parcels 5 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Melho Maru	Jap.	
Ovt. 22 —		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26 —		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2 —	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 7 —		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17 —		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16 —		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 28 —	Japan	Sanito Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30 —		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13 —		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 15 —		Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar 19 —	Vladivostok	Oleg	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 1 —	New York, etc.	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7 —	Curise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 10 —	River ports	Siangkiang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 11 —		Wanli	Chi.	
Apr. 12 —	Cruise	Chuentao	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 14 —	Vladivostok	Batarcia	Rus.	S. Shokai
Apr. 14 —	Japan	Carnarvonshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 16 —	Liverpool, etc.	Lyemoon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 16 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 16 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 16 —	Japan	Dalyo Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 16 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 17 —	Seattle, ports	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 17 —	Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17 —	Chinwangtao	Mytie	Chi.	H. & Co.
Apr. 17 —	Hongkong	Melville Dollars	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17 —	River Ports	Astral	Am.	Socony.
Apr. 17 —	Chinwangtao	Riyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Apr. 17 —	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17 —	Chinwangtao	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17 —	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17 —	River Ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17 —	River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 17 —	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. T. & Co.
Apr. 17 —	Dalny	Yokishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 17 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17 —	San Francisco, ports	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co,
Apr. 18 —	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	Hankow	Tsangtah	Jap.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 18 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Hongkong	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Mikoge Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	Japan	Buzen Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 18 —	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr. 18 —	San Francisco	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	M.T. Co.
Apr. 18 —	Tsingtao			

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jaosieh dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sezawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.23	....	16.53	18 49	....
Tsaking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsi dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	..	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yahsi dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sezawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jaosieh dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Restaurant Car.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China . . . . . Apr. 25

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 19

For Europe, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore . . Apr. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. . . Apr. 22

'MAYOR' OF EAST SIDE, POLITICAL TSAR, IS DEAD

Picturesque Figure Of Immigrant Ruled Benevolently For More Than Thirty Years

OUSTED BY 'DUKE' IN 1918

Banished Dives And Made Street 'Safe Place To Walk In Dark'

New York, March 12.—It probably won't mean much to the average New Yorker of Washington Heights and Harlem to learn that Simon Steingut died last night—but it will mean a great deal to the people of the East Side in general and to those of Second Avenue in particular, because for thirty years and more Simon Steingut was the "Mayor of Second Avenue" and almost the actual ruling power too.

Under his autocratic but benevolent sway the avenue blossomed into usefulness and was transformed from a way of dives and dance halls and gambling joints into a street, where, as the "Mayor" himself used to put it, "it was a safe place to walk in the dark." The end came to the "Mayor" at 6 o'clock in the Montefiore Home, Gun Hill Road, after several months' illness.

Lost His Mayoralty Year Ago

In the telephone and city directories Simon Steingut was only a real estate agent, with a home in 204 Second Avenue and offices in 57 West Forty-second Street and 71 Second Avenue, but the people of Second Avenue knew him as "The Mayor," as a power in politics, a leader in Tammany Hall, a former Deputy Sheriff and as a philanthropist who was always busy raising money for Jewish charities and arranging picnics, May parties and excursions for the poor of the East Side and for the little boys and girls whose Yiddish fathers and mothers were so poor that they could never go anywhere at all.

He ruled supreme until about a year ago, when Joe Levy, "The Duke of Essex Street," came into the Steingut domains, and in the annual election which has taken place for thirty years in Ike Hirschborn's saloon at First Street and Second Avenue wrested the title of "Mayor" away from Steingut.

Steingut was a unique character of the East Side. He was born in Hamburg sixty-two years ago of Jewish parents, and where he lived and what he did during the first thirty years of his life not even his most intimate friends and political cronies know, but when he was about 30 or thereabout he appeared in Second Avenue and opened a real estate office. It was only a few months before he began to make himself known. Whenever there was anything doing socially or politically Simon Steingut was there and he got to be so well known and so often the recipient of confidences and the vender of advice to the people of his street that one day Ike Hirschborn dubbed him "Mayor of Second Avenue." The name stuck, and thereafter every year regular ballot boxes were placed in Ike's place and the people solemnly re-elected Simon Steingut as their Mayor.

Voters Followed The Lead

"The Mayor's" headquarters were in Hirschborn's saloon, and from there went forth the edicts that did a great deal toward cleaning up Second Avenue, getting rid of the dance halls and the gambling places and seeing that the political powers in the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street gave Second Avenue its just deserts and perhaps a little more. In reality he had no political standing at all—he wasn't a Tammany leader and he never held public office in his life—but actually he made and broke Aldermen from his district and his followers never voted until they found out how the "Mayor" stood on the question at issue.

The only times he ever felt the office holding bee buzzing about him was in 1908 and in 1911. In 1908 he was about to become a Deputy Commissioner in the Tenement House Department, but all his liking for a place there vanished after he had lighted a cigar when inspecting a gas meter in the home of his friend former Sheriff Julius Harburger. And in 1911 he announced his intention of becoming a candidate for Alderman from the Tenth ward, but later decided not to run.

"Mayor" Steingut's comings and goings were always attended by such pomp and circumstance as he thought fitted to the occasion. He went to Europe once to collect a third interest in a legacy that had been left to himself and his brothers, and his departure was a gorgeous affair of bands and decorated taxicabs, preceded by a farewell party in Hirschborn's cafe, where the Mayor made a speech and turned his domains over to his son Irwin while he went forth to collect the Hamburg gold.

His Coat Tails Cut Off

His entrances and exits from balls and picnics were always arranged beforehand and he always had himself announced as "the Honorable Steingut, Mayor of Second Avenue." Only twice did the "Mayor" feel humiliation. Those were the occasions when he was interrupted in a political speech, and the Steingut followers immediately sent the interrupter to the hospital, and when some one cut off the tails of his evening coat and the "Mayor" presented a rather undignified spectacle as a ball. This incident nearly caused a factional row in Tammany, because the "Mayor" blamed it on political enmity.

Only once did "Mayor" Steingut run afoul of the law. That was when he undertook to practise law without having been admitted to the bar, and in 1915, when that occurred, he was sentenced to thirty days in the city prison.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 17.

Interest continues to be chiefly centered on Cottons in which department further substantial advances have been recorded. The turnover, however, has been considerably smaller then that of last week. It is only to be expected that the abnormal demand for Kungyiks and Yangtsepoos should slacken proportionately to the increase of rates. The market generally remains firm, but on the whole quieter than last week.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the Liengyi Mercantile Company have been removed from the former address, No. Y-153 North Szechuen Road, to the ground floor of the corner of Soochow and Szechuen Roads.

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Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, on account of the Easter Holidays. 22110

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Special Matinee on Monday, 21st
NEW PROGRAMME

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FAREWELL RECITAL
by
MIROVITCH PIASTRO
"LA DANSE DANS LA MUSIQUE CLASSIQUE"

PROGRAMME

I

1.—(a) Polonaise e flat minor (b) Mazurka a minor (c) Two Valses d flat, e minor } Chopin
(d) Scotch Dance .. Beethoven-Busoni

A. Mirovitch.

2.—(a) Sicilienne and Rigaudon..Francoeur-Kreisler
(b) Menuetto .... Milandre-Press
(c) Allemanda ... Mascitti-Elman
(d) Gavotte ..... Tor-Aulin

M. Piastro.

II

3.—(a) Dance from Yolster (b) Humorous Dance (Stabbe Laaten) } Grieg
(c) Polka Boheme } ....Rubinstein
(d) Valse Caprice }

A. Mirovitch.

4.—(a) Slavonic Dance .....Dvorak-Kreisler
(b) Valse .....Kreisler
(c) Mazurka .....Zarzicky
(d) Spanish Dance, "Habanera" .....Sarasate

M. Piastro.

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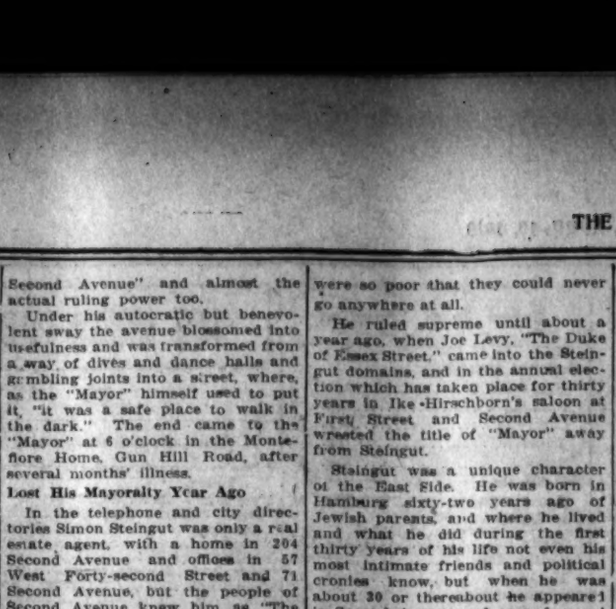

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